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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 233 BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper should reach the Office not later than [illegible].

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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REGULARLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
Rangoon and Karachi via coast ports.
Rangoon, Calcutta according in [illegible] and other particulars apply
NARROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Oct.	DONGOLA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th „	DIVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th „	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th „	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
24th „	DIVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st „	DELIA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th „	CHINA ..	..	7,952
16th „	DELIA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd „	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
30th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 63 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec	MARGHA ..	8,258
1925.		
8th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
2 d „	A steamer* ..	..
20th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th „	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOMBASA ..	8,986
16th „	MATIANA ..	8,905
30th „	MASULA* ..	7,261

Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th „	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd Oct.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via. Karachi 5 p.m
4th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
6th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
8th „	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karach & P. Gulf Ports
15th „	KAROA ..	East & S Africa

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney v a Colombo

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6899	5th Oct	15th Oct.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Kazuiyama	5976	17th Oct.	31st „
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	594	28th „	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	370	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	360	285	180	102

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
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Alice Building (formly Read Bldg) Bombay.
Telephone No. — 0276 Telegrams — "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru.	J. Kurimura	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu Maru	Yamanoi	5750	26th Sept.	9th Oct.
Borneo Maru	K. Orihara	5881	2nd Oct.	15th Oct.
Altai Maru II	Meguro.	7772	8th Oct.	20th Oct.
* Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5750	11th Oct	25th Oct
*Shunko Maru	T. Konishi	6777	26th Oct,	9th Nov,

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No, 355.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for your self by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 5.).

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Opposite Parsee Statue.
Abdul Rehman Street.
Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance will be payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers in a monthly pension of Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Price List on Application

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Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
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Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.

J. DIAS & BROS.
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TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
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Statutory Statement of Account
Audit of Books of Firms UND[illegible]
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BOMBAY COMMERCIAL
Kalbadevi Road, B[illegible]

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AGUE MIXTURE—for [illegible] and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable [illegible]ive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
DROPS—best for [illegible], and cheaper than Quinine.
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For further particulars, write to:—
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ESTABLISHED — 1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous [illegible]
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium [illegible]
Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply to [illegible]
29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
[illegible] Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.—AGENT[illegible] Direct Headquarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and R[illegible] Terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO [illegible] EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

CH[illegible] YOUR BATTERY
AT HOME
[illegible]dy machine called
"[illegible]MECHARGER"
SOLE AGENTS,
[illegible]R & COMPANY, LIMITED,
[illegible]owa Street, Fort, BOMBAY, No. 1.

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Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
[illegible]nly policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office [illegible]very Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign [illegible]ng elsewhere.
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[illegible]HAH & Co.,
For Bombay Presidency, [illegible]ndia Building, [illegible] Street, Girgaum, Back [illegible]oad, Bombay.
S. H. THACKER.
Chief Agents:— For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
P. C. RAY, M. A. B. L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER to canvass orders in Mofussil places. Apply stating previous experience, salary required to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R105

WANTED A GRADUATE or an UNDER-GRADUATE with knowledge of English and Gujarati Correspondence and Accounts for Calcutta; pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 598, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R147

WANTED—One CLERK, knowing correspondence, typewriting and Gujarati accounts, accustomed with motor accessories will be preferred. Apply C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Judex Building.
A R151

WANTED—Names and addresses of 25 SHORTHAND TYPISTS and 25 BOOK-KEEPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS, desirous of securing more remunerative posts. Apply Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R164

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English Literature for the second term from 10th November, 1924 to 10th March, 1925, M.A. with English preferred. Candidates should apply before October 15th, stating qualifications and salary required to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda.
A 20771

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 3, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

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PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE.

A Positive Preventive and Effective Remedy For ALL KINDS of FEVER. It possesses powerful germicidal properties. Where quinine, etc. injections have failed, a few bottles have proved marvellously efficacious. It also acts as a gentle laxative. It does not contain arsenic, aspirin, mercury or quinine, the after-effects of which are injurious. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T Th

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Raval Building, opposite N. Powel and Co., Lamington Road, of very valuable artistic household and office furniture by Roberts, Deoji and others, Godrej safe, 22 by 27 in., large mahoganised mirror back corner cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, full sized glass zundah almirahs, marble pillars and figures, electric lamps and fans, glass, crockery, plateware, ornaments, etc., on view. Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.
T20828

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines at wholesale rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal.
T R11062

NEW RAILWAY CLAIM SETTLEMENT AGENCY opened for General Merchants in Sunna Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Tram Terminus. Charges 15 per cent only. Please apply sharp.
T R103

RAWALPINDI—The gateway of Kashmir and Kabul. Fresh and Dry Fruits. Tele: "SHADI", LAKSHMI FRUIT AGENCY.
T R167

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BOILER with 200 lbs. pressure in sound working condition. Send offers and quotations with full particulars to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K 165

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR's COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. Enrolments for the vacation classes in Specialised Banking, Commerce, Accountancy and Specialised Secretarial work Apollo Street.
M R162

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

DIVALI 1924.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DESRIE to notify their consumers that the amount of electrical energy available for Divali Illuminations is limited.

Applications for additional supply of electrical energy for the purpose of temporary illuminations will not be considered by the Company, unless received before noon on MONDAY, 6th October.

No additional illuminations will be allowed, under any conditions, unless sanction is granted by the Company.

C. C. FOWLER,
Deputy Managing Engineer.
Bombay, 26th September, 1924.
20816

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS KARLA.

Shall RE-OPEN as usual on and from the 1st October, 1924.

Full particulars and Application Forms can be had from:

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis,
Karla.
Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE have been appointed SOLE SELLING AGENTS for Messrs. Henry Moseley and Sons, Ltd., of Walsall, England for Harness and Saddlery Furniture and Metal Fittings for Men's belts, etc.

DAWAR H. KAZI & CO.,
Hides, Skins, Leathers, and Allied Products.
Commercial Building,
The Mall, Cawnpore.
Head Office:—45, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Teleg. Addresses: "HIDES" Bombay, Secunderabad, Cawnpore and Hyderabad (Deccan), "DEKAZ," Madras.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following Part-time Honorary Appointments at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Govardhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

1. COMBINED COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL APPOINTMENT.
   A. PROFESSORSHIPS WITH POST OF PHYSICIAN.
      i. Midwifery and Gynaecology,
      ii. Medicine,
   B. PROFESSORSHIPS WITH POST OF SURGEON.
      i. Surgery,
      ii. Ophthalmology,
   C. ASSOCIATE PROFESSRSHIPS WITH POST OF PHYSICIAN.
      a. Physiology and Bio-Chemistry,
      b. Therapeutics,
      c. Pathology and Bacteriology,
      d. Midwifery and Gynaecology,
   D. ASSOCIATE PROFESSORSHIPS WITH POST OF SURGEON.
      a. Operative Surgery,
      b. Anatomy, Histology and Embryology,
   E. LECTURSHIP WITH POSTS OF PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.
      a. Ear, Nose and Throat, and Aural Surgeon,
      b. Skins and Venereal Diseases and Dermatologist,
      c. Radiology and Electro-Therapeutics and Radiologist,
      d. Dentistry and Dental Surgeon,
      e. Anaesthetics and Anaesthetist,
      f. Orthopaedics and Surgeon,
      g. Diseases of Children and Physician,
      h. Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence and Physician.
2. PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.
3. Two SURGEONS.
   One OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

Applications accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned at the Municipal Offices, Bombay, on or before 25th October, 1924, and will not be considered unless they are forwarded on the printed forms which can be obtained, together with a summary of the duties of the various appointments, from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 26th Sept., 1924. 20779

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect a Director in Place of Mr. Narottam Morarjee who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, K.C.I.E., as a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September, 1924, to the 9th October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
E. D. TATA.
Chairman.
Bombay, 16th September, 1924.
20718

"HASTINGS BELTING,"

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

WE beg to give notice that the BOMBAY AGENCY for the sale of "Hastings" Belting has been TRANSFERRED to our Bombay Office.

Large stocks in all sizes will be kept in Bombay so that immediate delivery can be given against orders.

Prices and all particulars will be furnished on application to:—

BIRKMYRE BROS.,
Amrat Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay,
Or
to our selling Agent:—
Mr. H. MOSLEY, at the same address.
BIRKMYRE BROS., 6, Clive Row,
CALCUTTA.
20808

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

PARTY LINE SERVICE.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY has introduced a two Party Line Telephone Service for residences with a subscription rate of

RS. 150 PER ANNUM PER TELEPHONE.

Any two persons living not more than a quarter of a mile apart may jointly take up this party line service. Each will have his own telephone number and can call up and be called without the knowledge of the other party. Service is similar to the ordinary residential telephone except that neither of the two persons can converse with each other, and when one of the two subscribers is talking the line is engaged for the other.

Full particulars will be given upon application to the Company.
20767

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

OFFERS ARE INVITED before MONDAY, 6th October, 1924, for leasing temporarily a vacant plot of land, situated at Dongri Street for a period of THREE YEARS for erecting shops and godowns.

Plan and conditions of the lease can be had from the office of the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust on payment of annas eight.
20803

FOR SALE.

WANTED TO SELL—One BOILER of 30' x 7' size of Hick and Hargreaves make of year 1895 at JAM MILLS, Lalbag, Parel. Those who intend to buy may write or see the AGENTS C/o JAM MILLS OFFICE, 4, Dalal St., Fort, Bombay.
R168

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in Englasd.)

APPLICATIONS for posts of relieving signallers on the G. I. P. Railway are invited from men, who have had experience in that capacity, as Assistant Station Masters or Station Masters.

I W. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 29th September, 1924.
20819

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that under and in compliance with Section 3 of The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronetcy Trust Act 1913, I have taken the name of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and that as and from this date I shall name style and write myself Currimbhoy Ebrahim upon all occasions whatsoever.

Dated this 1st October, 1924.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
20827

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rupee One per share for the year ended 31st March, 1924, was declared at the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 29th September, 1924, and was made payable at the Registered Offices of the Company, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after 23rd day of October, 1924, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 12th day of September, 1924. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay.

By Order,
A. A. ENGINEER,
Secretary.
20824

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

CHANGES IN THE TIMINGS OF SOUTH EAST MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

OWING to Engineering speed restrictions between Sholapur and Shahabad, the timings of our South East Mail and Passenger Trains will be revised on and from 8th October, 1924. The following are the important changes:—

DOWN TRAINS.

		17 Down Bezwada Passenger.	35 Down Madras Passenger	9 Down Fast Madras Mail.
V. Terminus	d.	0.15	8-30	22-30
Poona	a.	7-40	13-30	3-5
	d.	8-5	14-0	3-25
Dhond	a.	9-55	15-29	4-49
	d.	11-40	15-45	5-9
Kurduwadi	a.	14-55	18-1	7-25
	d.	15-30	18-14	7-35
Hotgi	a.	18-25	20-28	9-33
	d.	19-40	21-0	9-41
Wadi	a.	0-10	0-55	13-38
	d.	1-30 (for Bezwada)	1-7	14-0
Raichur	a	....	4-0	16-30

UP TRAINS.

		36 Up Madras Fast. Passr.	10 Up Madras Mail	18 Up Bezwada Passenger.
Raichur	d.	7-10	11-40	22-50(ex.
Wadi	a.	4-20	14-39	23-10(Bezwada
	d.	4-34	15-0	3-40
Hotgi	a.	8-30	18-47	3-40
	d.	9-0	18-55	3-54
Kurduwadi	a.	11-30	21-12	6-45
	d.	11-50	21-22	6-55
Dhond	a.	14-5	23-36	10-0
	d.	14-35	23-51	11-35
Poona	a.	16-9	1-14	13-50
	d.	16-30	1-39	14-25
V. Terminus	a.	21-40	6-45	22-35

26 Up Poona Passenger, will leave Poona at 23-45 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 6-30

The alterations in the timings of other trains are slight.

For detail timings see corrected sheet time tables at stations.

I. W. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Transportatton Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th September, 1924.
20822

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of (1) LEVELLING, METALLING, etc., and (2) PROVIDING a STORM WATER DRAIN in the Private Street, known as Nikdawri Oart off Girgaum Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 9th day of October, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. MAUGHAN,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 30th September, 1924. 20821

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HEMCOREBAI, widow of Devidas Parbhudas Kothari, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

(1.) SHAMALDAS PARBHUDAS and (2.) MADHAVDAS LAXMIDAS, both of Bombay, Hindoos, residing at Mody Street, within the Fort, the executors named in the Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 25th day of September 1924.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
20825

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1370 OF 1924.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 11th day of April, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

DWARKADAS PREMJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) BHAICHAND RUPCHAND, of Bombay, Metwari Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort. (2) RAMKUVAR, widow of Parbhudas Ravji, deceased Jain Inhabitant, (3) KIKI, daughter of Parbhudas Ravji, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a minor, under the age of 18 years by her guardian-ad-litem Mr. N. W. Pradhan, a Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Girgaum, defendants 2 and 3 residing at Ajab in the Territories of H. H. the Nawab of Junaghad and (4) GAUTAMCHAND RUPCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Sholapur. ..... Defendants.

To

REVAKUVAR, widow of Parbhudas Ravji (deceased.).

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that it may be declared that the plaintiff, the 1st defendant and Parbhudas Rowji (since deceased) were the partners of the firm of Gautamchand Rupchand and Co., mentioned in the plaint, that it may be declared that the partnership mentioned in the plaint is dissolved as from the 30th May, 1923, that the accounts of the said partnership may be made up and the affairs thereof wound up by and under the directions of this Honourable Court that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the assets, books of account, vouchers and papers belonging to the said firm and the outstandings recovered by the 1st defendant, with powers to recover the outstandings thereof, that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing of the assets of the said partnership, or from recovering or receiving the outstandings thereof, that for the purposes aforesaid all accounts may be taken, inquiries made and directions given, that the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 3rd day of November, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of August, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 7th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
20826 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2281 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 5th day of July, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. HARSUKHDAS BALKISSONDAS, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs, at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

VALLABHDAS MAGANLAL AND DEVIDAS MAGANLAL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Members of a joint and undivided Hindu family, carrying on business in the name and style of Valabhdas Maganlal, residing at 3rd Bholwada, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

To

DEVIDAS MAGANLAL,

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,172-12-9 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from Kartak Sud 1, 1980, (i.e. 9th November, 1923) till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of October 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other persons able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence: and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 11th day of July, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 11th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES GLASS CHIMNEYS.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Ahad Ilamuddin Delhiwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms:—

10 cases each 50 dozen Flat Burner, slim shape, clear, rough (Chimneys), size 5in. and 8 in.

5 cases each 50 dozen Wonder, clear, rough (Chimneys), size 10in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN ARCO-ENAMEL PAINT YACHT COMPOSITION, FURNITURE, AND TYPEWRITER, BRASS AND COPPER UTENSILS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the following suits Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 4th October sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms:

Suit No. 5124 of 1923 (Bayabai vs. Janabai). Brass and Copper Utensils benches, matresses, etc.

Suit No. 2361 of 1921 (Khatoobai vs. Sucabai) Glass-door Cupboards, tables, chairs, chest-drawers, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr. the Official Liquidator of G.F. Rossling and Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation) furniture, writing tables, Typewriters, Roneo Duplicators, plan frames boards, tools etc.

By order of the Office concerned.
94 Tins American Arco-Enamel.
43 Tins Marine Iron Paints.
6 Tins Yacht Composition.

Furniture such as Glass-door Cupboards, Book-cases, writing tables, Cupboards chairs, revolving chairs etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1924.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF A MAHARANA'S JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort, by the order of the Pledger, Mr. Jamnadas Jekishondas Jariwala, and on account and at the risk of the Pledger, an Indian Ruler concerned :—

1 pair Buckles of Boots set with brilliant Diamonds.
6 Enamelled Coat Buttons set with brilliant Diamonds.

The above Jewellery will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers on the day of the sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

KING SOLOMON
once wisely remarked——
"Give a woman what she wants
When she wants it,—
and she won't want it."
SEE—
How a Modern American girl lived and craved for
—EXCITEMENT—
but was pretty soon tired, when her Romantic Lover and Husband gave her the "EXCITEMENT."
"THE
EXCITEMENT"
featuring the Charming
MISS LAURA LA PLANTE
A Universal Special Attraction
Full of Fast Action—Fun & Frolic
Also the Latest International News and
A Special Animal Comedy.
3 Shows Daily Commencing—6-30, 8-15, and 10.
Popular Prices including Tax—
Rs. 1-8— 1—As. 12—9—6 and 3.
Bombay's new palatial picture house.
CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

PLEASE
MAKE NO APPOINTMENTS
"TILL WE MEET AGAIN"
NEXT WEEK
WITH
MAE MARSH
in A Gold—Star Picture
with An All—Star Cast
AT
CINÉ MADELEINE
-TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.
Nothing More
"TILL WE MEET AGAIN"

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10.
MAE MARSH
IN
"PADDY-THE-NEXT-BEST-THING"
A delightful film version of the charming story by Gertrude Page. Mae Marsh is the perfect "Paddy" and you will admit that her performance justifies the great name she has earned. A fascinating plot splendidly acted and set midst the superb natural scenery of Ireland have gained this picture the verdict of being the high water-mark of British film production.
PATHE GAZETTE
WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.
FELIX TRIES FOR TREASURE
Prices:
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30 and 10 p. m.
"MARY REGAN"
With ANITA STEWART.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THROUGH THE BACK DOOR"
With MARY PICKFORD.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"
From ANTHONY HOPE'S NOVEL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
SHOWING THIS WEEK
Saraswati Film Co's
SATI SARDARBA.
Time: Week days Begin at 5 p. m.
Sat. Sun. Holiday Begin at 3 p.m.
USUAL RATES.

ACCESSORIES

CALL AT OUR SHOWROOMS.
THE
Advance Motor Co.
New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

GRAND OPENING ON FRIDAY THE 3RD OCTOBER.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF MOST ATTRACTIVE & INTERESTING LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION
UNIQUE FEATURE OF THIS YEAR
MAHATMAJI'S OPERATION
OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY; PLEASE COME TODAY.
YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS IT.
Time from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m.
RAMBAG near C. P. Tank, ... (BOMBAY.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 1.

A depression has formed over the centre of the Bay. Monsoon has strengthened in Burma and North-East India.

Rainfall has ceased in South-East Punjab and West United Provinces.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Malabar, Mysore, Madras, Deccan and north Madras Coast and local in Assam, Bihar, East Central Provinces and South-East Madras.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon one inch, Bhamo one and a half, Jagdalpur two, Bangalore, Madras, Coconada and Gopalpur one, and Calingapatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in South Bengal and Orissa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, September 30.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.806 inches
Temperature of Air	80.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.1 "
Dew Point	74.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	81% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3 "
Minimum	76.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S, SE, SSW, WSW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	136 miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	12.12 "
Do. do. year	51.75 "
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 1st Oct.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Oct.					Oct.				
W.	1	0	31	29	2	1	6	27	16	5
		12	54	28	7		18	45	14	9
Th.	2	1	12	29	1	2	7	10	17	1
		13	12	28	4		19	22	15	0
F.	3	1	58	28	7	3	7	55	18	1
		13	53	27	3		20	4	15	7
Sat.	4	2	59	26	9	4	10	4	21	6
		14	55	26	5		22	14	19	4
Sun.	5	3	49	27	9	5	10	0	20	1
		15	44	25	1		22	1	17	7
M.	6	5	4	26	3	6	11	54	19	5
		17	4	24	4		23	37	18	4
Tu.	7	6	33	26	1	7	13	29	19	10
		18	44	24	4		..		..	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 2 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 28m.
Oct. 3 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 27m.
Oct. 4 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 26m.
Oct. 5 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 25m.
Oct. 6 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 24m.
Oct. 7 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 24m.
Oct. 8 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 23m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st October 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Lahore and locally in excess elsewhere. Temperature continued below normal in the north and east of the province.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division and the minimum at Jhansi only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is in defect at Mount Abu and locally in excess elsewhere. Temperature was lower than usual in the whole of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Vapour in air is above normal in Central India West and north Gujarat. Maximum temperature was lower than usual except in west Kathiawar, where was almost normal; the minimum was as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur and locally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Saugor and the minimum at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the division and lightly clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85.3 deg. (1 deg. below normal) and the lowest 76.5 deg. (1 deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.17" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the north of the division and in general moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Vapour in air is above normal at Sholapur. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Aurangabad; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the south of the Peninsula and weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides that already mentioned, are Calicut 0.43," Cochin 0.45, Trivandrum 0.23," Masulipatam 0.16," Cuddapah 0.86," Bangalore 0.95," Madras 1.21" and Negapatam 0.26."

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into Hyderabad.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 30th September 1924, issued from Simla.

The depression from Rajputana appears now to be breaking up in the Simla and Kumaon hills. It has again caused heavy rain in the region between Delhi and Kumaon. A fresh depression is forming near the centre of the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in the southeast Punjab, and local in Lower Burma, the west United Provinces and south Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and east Rajputana.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Rangoon, Noakhali one inch; Meerut five; Simla four.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi	..	23.86	22.53	+1.33
Lahore	..	14.38	14.86	—0.48
Hissar	..	8.81	11.39	—2.58
Ambala	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	22.08	22.74	+5.34
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	27.66	23.75	+3.90
Mainpuri	..	32.72	22.95	+9.77
Jhansi	..	38.98	33.18	+5.81
Cawnpore	..	44.57	32.12	+1215
Allahabad	..	37.14	34.21	+2.93
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.28	—0.78
Karachi	..	..	..	..
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	31.55	18.31	+1324
Jaipur	..	41.48	21.68	+1980
Kotah	..	47.45	25.72	+2173
Mount Abu	..	65.80	57.59	+8.24
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	7.20	13.35	—6.15
Dwarka	..	3.81	12.45	—8.64
Veraval	..	19.42	17.44	—2.02
Rajkot	..	23.76	24.73	—0.97
Bhavnagar Para	..	16.74	19.43	—2.69
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	43.01	38.59	+4.42
Ahmedabad	..	24.20	27.41	—3.21
Deesa	..	29.90	23.36	+6.54
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	32.07	27.03	+5.04
Indore	..	53.80	50.20	+3.59
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	56.32	49.60	+6.72
Saugor	..	38.99	41.10	—2.61
Hoshangabad	..	38.70	44.87	—6.17
Khandwa	..	27.34	26.60	+0.74
Akola	..	29.42	26.91	+2.51
Amraoti	..	22.39	28.19	—5.80
Nagpur	..	31.36	42.79	—1144
Chanda	..	31.67	46.05	—1448
Raipur	.. 0.06	30.05	44.69	—1408
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	51.74	67.00	—1525
Ratnagiri	..	96.04	93.23	+2.81
Mormugao	..	87.39	89.23	+1.10
Karwar	..	114.44	108.82	+5.65
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	20.85	18.35	+2.50
Ahmednagar	..	18.84	17.58	+1.26
Poona	..	21.41	20.51	+0.96
Sholapur	..	20.62	22.04	—1.42
Bijapur	..	11.67	14.46	—2.83
Belgaum	.. 0.17	47.11	39.08	+4.07
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	18.80	23.31	—4.51
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	38.89	35.23	+0.30
Hyderabad	..	23.02	24.52	—1.00
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	131.16	107.08	+2411
Calicut	.. 0.43	116.56	87.91	+4865
Cochin	.. 0.45	101.48	73.48	+5800
Ceylon—				
Colombo	.. 0.10	80.56	21.46	+1949
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	0.16	26.30	24.21	+2.09
Bellary	0.02	15.06	11.32	+3.71
Cuddapah	0.86	15.41	20.12	—1.71
Madras	1.21	21.01	15.71	+5.30
Bangalore	0.95	21.60	18.72	+2.88
Coimbatore	..	23.67	6.87	+1780
Trichinopoly	0.08	11.64	11.76	—0.09
Negapatam	0.26	8.42	10.66	—2.24

Rajbansi Pills and Thaila.

In olden days these pills were used by many Badshas of Delhi. This is prepared with very great cost, risk and valuable ingredidients and herbs along with the essence of the well grownd organs of the male bears so as to cure impotency. The above pills have to be taken in and the Thaila for external application. The pills cure general debility all venereal diseases, spermatorrhœa etc., and full impotency must take both pills and Thaila for 10 days. We can challange that no such kind of medicines have appeared in the woole of the medical world to cure impotency.
1 Bottle of 20 Pills Rs. 5.
1 Oz. of Thaila Rs. 5. V. P. Charges Extra.
RAJBANSI OFFICE,
38, General Muthia Mudali Street,
G. T. MADRAS.

AN EARLY LIFE OF CHRIST.

REPORTED DISCOVERY BY DR. MARTINO-FUSCO.

The correspondent of the "Messaggero" states that among the documents discovered by Mr. di Martino-Fusco is one dated sixty years after Christ purporting to describe in detail the life and sufferings of Jesus Christ, and another recounting the life and death of St. Januarius, the patron saint of Naples, as described by a person who was present at his martyrdom. The "Messaggero's" correspondent says that he has interviewed Commendatore Delia, Superintendent of the Neopolitan Liberties, and has discussed the matter with an intimate friend of Dr. di Martino, from whom the above information was obtained.

Professor Barone, Superintendent of the Royal Archives at Naples, in an interview with the representative of the "Messaggero," did not conceal his amazement at this claim, because such life, he said, composed at that very early date could not possibly have been found by Dr. di Martino among Livian and other parchment codices. Concerning the other discoveries attributed to Dr. di Martino, Professor Barone is less sceptical.

Meanwhile Senator Pais, Professor of Roman History at Rome University, has addressed to the Board of Education a proposal for a Government inquiry into the authenticity of the discoveries, at the same time requesting the Department, in the event of authenticity being established, to obtain for Dr. di Martino financial and expert technical support in the work of transcribing the lost volumes of Livy and printing them in a national edition.

STEEL PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

The Tata Iron and Steel Company's last annual report has a sad tale to tell. Its earning is so low that no interest can be paid even to preference shares, leaving aside the ordinary and deferred shares. The new tariff and bounty recommended by the Tariff Board and approved by the Government and the Assembly has done no good to the company. They have applied for levy of further duty to Government, so that they can compete against cheaper Continental steel. They work on wrong lines and wrongly believe that higher tariffs will give them the relief they so badly want.

There was a wrong impression in the public mind when the representative of the Iron Merchants' Association gave evidence that the iron merchants were actuated by selfish motives and were unpatriotic. The representative's evidence if examined minutely was really sympathetic. He pointed out that the real rival in trade of the Steel Company was British steel and not Continental, which being a very common quality was used by ordinary blacksmiths, carpenters and toolmakers whereas British steel being of a superior specification was used by Government, railways and engineering firms. He pointed out that Tata Iron and Steel Co., should be enabled to secure these customers who would pay them British prices, and if these were low, corresponding additional duties may be levied on this steel. This opinion was partially accepted by The Tariff Board who took the prices of British steel as their basis in making their recommendations. These prices have not gone down much after their report. It is true that the exchange has cheapened the imports and if further protection is necessary, it may be given to the extent exchange has fluctuated. But if in asking further protection the fall of Continental prices is put forward, it must be observed that this fall is due to the political and economical unsettlement on the Continent and is no danger to Tata Iron and Steel Company, who do not cater for the buyers of the Continental steel. To levy the additional duty on the basis of a fall in the Continental prices will do no good to the Company and would be an unnecessarily additional burden on the ordinary consumers and will disorganise the trade which is already much disturbed by the new tariff. To tax it more would be ruinous without helping the Indian Steel Company.

What is then the best way of helping the National industry. It cannot be left to starve to death. We must do our best to help the Company to earn enough to pay its shareholders. Tariff proposals, however strong, will not help the Company. The Company's first need is of orders and not tariff. Customers must be secured not sea customs artificial help. The plight of the waggon industry must open the eyes of the Company. The Indian Waggon Company like the Steel Company got the protection but the Government orders for waggon went home and the Waggon Company is starving. The same is the state of the locomotive factory. It only requires orders for 90 locomotives to keep it going. Protection was refused to it and now the orders are going home.

Let the Tata Iron and Steel Company do its best to secure orders from Government Railway companies and public bodies like municipalities, and Port Trusts and engineering firms. Upto now the company has done nothing to rouse public conscience and secure public sympathy in this matter. Englishmen as managers, storekeepers or buyers always insist on British steel. Our Indian steel is to British standard. Why should not municipalities, Port Trusts, railways, public works (in fact where every Indian opinion can be effective) pass resolutions to buy only Indian steel. When, this is done our merchants will be glad to keep Indian steel articles in stock, because they would be sure of that demand for that steel. Intense Swadeshi agitation has succeeded in Indians insisting on Swadeshi articles and paying even higher prices for them. The same agitation must be carried on for this Swadeshi steel then only will they get orders from public bodies.

Government and railway companies have naturally tender feeling for English steel works, but it is the duty of our Assembly to bring pressure on them and see that Indian steel is given a preference even at a higher price as was done in Australia in 1922. Government evade Councils and Assembly by sending orders to the High Commissioner for India. Railway Companies similarly evade Assembly by sending orders to their "Home" Boards. Let both these evasions be stopped. If this is done successfully, Tata Iron and Steel Company will get enough orders for their total output of 3 to 4 lakh tons, for their steel imports are 3 lakh tons. Internal railway concession will enable them to secure upper India steel markets. Thus orders being secured the danger trade of additional duties hanging like a sword on its head will disappear and ordinary consumers will be spared a heavy burden of additional duties. The Company's present method of getting protection by tariff only is wrong because it secures them no orders. Those who control large orders are free to buy from England while poor consumers are taxed unnecessarily. It is also unjust because it makes only consumers responsible for maintaining this national industry. Government railway companies being clevery escape this responsibility. The public ought to protect the voiceless consumers. Let Tatas be bolder like the Scindhia Steam Navigation Company and expose Government and railway companies if they send their orders home and starve our local industries. Let us hope that these lines will stimulate the shareholders on Thursday next to call upon the Directors and Agents to exert their best influence to get protection by securing Government and railway orders and not merely by raising tariffs to the detriment of trade and consumers.—Yours etc.

IRON MERCHANT.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
October 1.

British Fern, Oxley, Mahomerah.
Wartenfels, Schmidt, Hamburg.

LOADING.
October 1.

Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.

S S British Fern:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Fern, 3389 tons, Captain G Oxly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of liquid fuel oil.

S S Wartenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 3766 tons, Captain P Schmidt arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.
(WEDNESDAY, October 1.)

sailed.
1 Axenfels, 5324, Hamburg 11/10 L Edwards.
2 China 4161 London 11/10 M M & Co.
3 Andije 4057, Colombo, 6/10, E D Sassoon.
4 Castalia 4983 L'pool 8/10 Grahams.
5 C of Canterbury, 3552, Karachi, 3/10, K N Co.
6 Sardinia 4143 Japan 14/10 M M & Co.
7 Bradanon 3164, Antwerp 3/10, T&M & Co.
8 15 Mirzapore 4135, London, 5/10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
4 Varsova, 1957, Basrah, 3/10, M M & Co.
7 Gambhira, 3176, Rangoon, 3/10, M M & Co.
9 Honduln Maru, 3541, Japan, 9/10, O S Kaisha.
2-13 Jalavira 2853, Rangoon, 4/10, Scindia S N Co.
4 Bamora, 1877, Busron, 8/10, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
1 Golconda, 3203, N F, 3/10, M M & Co.

EXPORTS.
October 1.

S S Mirzapore for London:—500 cwt kardied Ralli Bros; 340 cwt barley Ralli Bros; 4 cases bristles J A Begbie & Co Ltd; 49 cases bristles Mackinnon M & Co; 9 cases bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 40 Bales Persian lamb skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 1 bale woollen corsets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 1 case dry sheep casings Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 4 bundles rabbit skins A Aziznllahoff; 3 bales lamb skins A Aziznllahoff; 5200 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 45 cwt Indian cassein The Midland Dairy Farm; 7 bales cowhides tanned Ebrahim & Co; 5 bales akund cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 139 bales temp F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 1 bale saeree cotton M Somji; 19 cwt fishmaws R Dhunji & Co; 3 bales goat skins tanned Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 60 bales cowsides tanned L Tharia & Sons.

S S China for London:—2000 cwt linseed oil cake J Purmanand & Co; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Purmanand & Co; 20 cases sandal wood oil (90olbs) Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 500 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—81 cwt gum arabic E Virji & Co; 20 cwt gum olibanum E Virji and Co; 1091 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas & Co Ltd.

S S Axenfels for Rotterdam:—1001 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Castalia for Liverpool—17 bales wool G Gularaisen; 125 bales cotton Lyon Lord & Co Ltd; 10000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co Ltd, 1 bales wool Birla Bros; 20 bales wool J Armanand & Co; 34 bales wool G Sadhuram; 55 bales wool D Kundanmall; 116 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 35 bales wool The Anglo-Iran Corporation Ltd.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—2000 cwt ginelly seed Volkart Bros; 4 bales silk waste Cox and Kings' Shipping Agency Ltd; 50 bales kund cotton R Purshottam.

S S Castalia for New York—2 bales woollen mandas Pahoomull Bros.

S S Castalia for Manchester:—2 cwt intestines E H Kazi.

S S Castalia for Glasgow—59 bundles shoofs E Jowitt & Co; 10 bundles hoofs J E Jowitt & Co; 4 bundles empty casks J E Jowitt & Co; 1 bundle tops J E Jowitt & Co; 21 bales opok cotton J A Begbie & Co Ltd; 66 bales comp F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 716 cwt groundnut oil cake L Ebramji.

S S Castalia for Constantinople:—1 bale cotton piecegoods S A Misrie; 10 bales grey cotton sheeting Gosho Kaisha Ltd.

S S City of Canterbury for Manchester:—4 bales cotton grey yarn M H Ispahani & Son, 2 bales cotton grey shirting M H Ispahani & Son.

S S Honolulu Maru for Hongkong:—105 cwt ardatoo E S Abdulkyum.

S S Honolulu Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Alli Bros.

IMPORTS.
October 1.

S S Othello, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd—From Hull:—80 bales cottons; 267 bundles steel; 158 cases metal polish; 48 cases varnish; 50 drums varnish; 600 drums linseed oil; 3 drums turps substance; 556 drums paint; 78 kegs paint; 134 cases paint; 45 cases washing blue; 199 cases colour; 20 casks colour; 8 casks old files; 420 barrels alum; 76 boxes empty tins; 780 bars.

From Middlesbro—36 bales paper; 86 cases fire bricks; 14 casks old files; 126 coils galv wire; 30 plates steel; 38 bundles steel; 99 bundles steel bars; 20 bundles steel bars; 1570 pipe plates; 100 iron pipes; 382 steel rails; 208 iron bars.

S S Capodimonte, Agents Marittima Italiana S N Co—From Genoa:—375 barrels tiles; 48 cases cotton goods; 80 bales cotton goods; 9 bales art silk and cotton goods; 74 cases art silk and cotton goods; 20 cases art silk yarn; 13 bales silk; 12 bales cotton yarn; 21 cases cotton yarn; 30 cases cotton and woollen goods; 20 cases common soap; 18 cases adigo; 50 cases vermouth; 15 cases wine; 40 cases condensed milk; 30 cases aniline colour; 0 bags tallow.

From Naples:—250 bags potatoes; 4638 baskets potatoes.

From Marseilles:—31 bales dry grapes; 150 bags almonds; 500 kegs iron lead ore; 1600 cases tiles; 15 cases castor oil; 10 cases olive oil.

From Leghorn:—113 crates marble worked; 7 cases marble worked; 5750 tiles marble; 174 slabs marble; 18536 pieces marble.

S S Sardinia, Agents, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Kobe:—43 cases celluloid bandes; 25 cases dongion yarn; 52 cases dongion silk; 35 cases refined camphor; 19 cases silk goods; 38 cases match boxes; 150 bags dried ginger.

From Shanghai:—10 bales dongion silk; 47 bales raw silk; 78 bundles raw silk; 32 bundles green tea; 32 cases green tea; 20 cases silk piecegoods; 55 cases tea; 100 bags tea. 30 bales tea.

From Hongkong:—200 bales cassia; 135 packages fire crackers; 34 baskets china roots; 200 bags sugar candy; 15 cases mutsell; 20 cases preserves; 39 cases silk piecegoods; 12 cases earthenware; 39 cases silk.

From Singapore:—10 barrels lubricating oil; 1292 pieces planks; 30 drums turpentine; 15 cases pines; 102 bags coffee; 148 bags betelnuts; 20 bags gum kopal; 553 bags sago flour.

From Penang:—35 slabs tin; 322 bags pearl tapioca; 12 bales patchouli leaves.

From Colombo:—1 drum lubricating oil; 132 bales cotton piecegoods; 25 bales fibre; 47 bales greasy wool; 190 cases dripping; 300 cases press meats; 24 cases brandy; 556 cases arak; 907 cases disinfectant and advt matter; 6 casks mutton tallow; 473 casks tallow; 61 cases tallow; 20 boxes sovereigns; 47 packages dried fruit; 70 bags plumbago; 50 bags peas.

S S Harasfield Agnts, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Moulmein:—5711 bags rice; 5842 bundles teak scantlings; 64774 pieces teak scantlings; 1907 pieces teak squares; 162 pieces teak squares ends; 890 pieces teak posts; 2256 pieces planks.

From Rangoon:—450 casks lubricating oil; 821 bags rice; 429 bags cotton seed; 90 cases pitch; 97 bundles old gunnies; 20 pieces tin blocks; 88 pieces teak squares ends; 364 pieces teak squares; 87 pieces teak posts; 16535 pieces teak scantlings; 4392 bundles teak scantlings; 13591 sleepers.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 23/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 587.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 647.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 657.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 122.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 117.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 304½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.45-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 84.55.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.47.
London—Brussels Frcs 92.30.
London—Rome Liras 102.09.

TONE OF EXCHANGE.
Steady Exchange.

London, Sept. 30.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 25/32 steady.
Bar Gold 84 12/10 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 35 3/16 steady.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 30.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 89 ex. unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/2—1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 7/16 plus 3/16.
Conversion Loan £77 3/4 plus 1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 1/4 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/2 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 46 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 61 7/8 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 54 7/8 unchanged.

STOCK EXCHANGES.

New Dimbura has declared dividend for the year ending June 30th at the rate of 60 per cent. compared with the 50 per cent. of the previous year, and also one bonus share for each of the four held. Bengal Iron, for the year ending 31st March has shown a net profit of £21,000 sterling and declared a dividend of seven per cent, payable in equal instalments on 16th October and 16th April next. Amount carried forward is 45,000 sterling. Harrisons Crossfields have declared a dividend for the year of 25 per cent

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 30.

Exchange on London in Paris 84.65.
Exchange on London in Germany 18,70,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10195.
Stockholm 16.75
Christiania 31.36
Amsterdam 11.54
Switzerland 23.43
Belgium 9278—yesterdays
Athens 25550—yesterdays.
Prague 149.25

New York, Sept. 30.

Demand Bills 44562.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 30.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 7/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/3.
Sovereigns forwad Rs. 15/1/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/9/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/11/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/12.

London, Sept. 30.

Bar gold ready s. 92/10.
Silver ready d. 35/3.
Silver forward d. 35/3.

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm. China was a large buyer at lower rates. Market rose on absence of sellers.

London, Sept. 30.

Berlin Cheques on London 52½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 3/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady—Sellers holding back.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 84/3.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 92/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 96/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 106.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 98.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, October 1.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 27 to 30 points in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening on some speculative buying but closed lower on hedge and Wall St. selling Liverpool has been reported 4 to 5 points down. Early the market advanced on some short covering and scattered buying, but later prices gave way on hedge selling. Messrs. Ginnigar and Venugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 30th September as follows:—

"Our condition of crop is 58.8 per cent. market more two-sided. Prefer purchases on reaction."

Their Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stewart and Son cable under date 30th ultimo as under:—

"Think effects of unfavourable crop accounts have been discounted, but think safer to purchase on decline than to sell on advance. Spinners hold very little cotton. Manchester doing a better business. Basis Southern markets hardening. Think it good business to buy January and sell March Americans."

The immediate future of our market is very uncertain and prices may easily be pushed further should the American crop suffer as a result of an early frost there or late rains in this country. On the other hand, absence of these unfavourable factors may cause prices to decline and it is therefore safer in the near future to buy on declines and sell on advances.

Owing to a setback in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 481½ i.e. Rs. 2½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Japanese and Commission Houses and Bull operators were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 484. Around this level other Commission Houses and brokers sold and the values gave way to Rs 479½ going up to Rs. 480½ the Market further declined to Rs. 477½, but again recovered to Rs. 482 on Japanese Houses buying and closed at Rs. 481½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 485 and going down by half a rupee closed steady at Rs. 485 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 463½ and gradually declines to Rs. 454 on Bull profit selling, but again improved to Rs. 459 on buying by Commission Houses and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 456 and going down to Rs. 449 on selling by Exporters and Shroffs, closed steady at Rs. 454 F. G. Bengal Dec./January was nominally quoted Rs. 412/13.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady and there was good demand for nice Berar and Khandesh cotton from Japanese Shippers and local spinners. About 200 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P M

Bombay, October 1.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	485
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	..	417
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan.	..	463
Fine Oomra .. March	..	458

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, October 1.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	484
„ „ Bengal Dec.-January	..	415
Fine Oomra .. Dec.-Jan.	..	462
„ „ .. March	..	455

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPOR

Bombay, Oct. 1.

New York Market 30th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
25 10	Oct.	26 25+45	Not recd.	25.80	—30
24 90	Dec			24 68	—22
24 91	Jan		Do.	24.70	—21
25.15	Mar			24.92	—23
25.40	May			25 17	—23

1 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

London, Sept. 30.

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China £19 7/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £132.
National Bank of India Ltd. £43.
Eastern Bank £6 3/16.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10 3/4.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS AND TRANSFERS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for Rs. 50,00,000 of India Council transfers.

No allotments were made for Bills.

DEFERRED TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 2,97,000 at 1/5.75.
On Bombay Rs. 2,97,000 at 1/5.75.

IMMEDIATE TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 15,94,000 at 1/5.80.
On Bombay 14,21,000 at 1/5.79.
On Karachi 13,91,000 at 1/5.79.

Tenders for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers at 1/5.24 received 29.70 per cent. and for Immediate Transfers at 1/5.25 received 29.70 per cent. and above receive in full.

The highest tender for bills received was at 1/5.08, for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers at 1/5.24 and for Immediate Transfers at 1/5.26.

Total sales for the day amounted to Rs. 50,00,000.

The amount to be offered for tender next week will be Rs. 50,00,000.

On 29th Sept. New York Spot 26.10 plus 10; New Orleans 24.90 plus 40.

Telegraphic market advices:—Some speculative buying met hedge selling and Wall St. selling.

October highest 26.25 (at the opening), lowest 25.42 (11.24 a.m.) range .83 points.

Liverpool Market 30th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
14.28	Oct.	14.35+07	14.53+25	14.24	—04
14.15	Jan.	14.22+07	14.39+24	14.09	—06
14.16	Mar.			14. 9	—07
14.17	May			14 09	—08
14.00	July			Not received.	
Egyptian.					
20.30	Nov.			Do.	
19.80	Jan.			Do.	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt. Weather cool. Western belt generally fair. All balance belt generally fair.

New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 325,000.

(2) Smaller market. Scattered buying. Little short covering. Hedge selling.

(3) Next Bureau. Par yield 276.9 lbs.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Sept. 30.

Futures at New York:—

October	25-50 —.30
January	24.70 —.20
March	24.92 —.23
May	25.17 —.23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 30.

Futures Delivery Prices:—

September	14.59 plus .4
October	14.32 „ .9
November	14.19 „ .5
December	14.20 „ .7
January	14.19 „ 4.
March	14.20 „ .4
May	14.20 „ .3

Liverpool, Sept. 30.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool:—

October	14.24 —.4
November	14.08 —.6
December	14.07 —.6
January	14.09 —.6
February	14.09 —.6
March	14.09 —.7
April	14.09 —.7
May	14.09 —.8
June	13.92 —.11
July	13.86 —.14

Tone:—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Sept. 30.

M. G. Bengal, "Good"	10.10
M G Bengal "Fully Good"	11.50
M G Bengal "Fine"	11.90
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.30
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	11.80
No 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.30
M G Broach, "Good"	11.50
M. G Broach, "Fully Good"	11.90
M G Broach, "Fine"	12.30
M G Scinde, "Good"	11.00
M G Scinde "Fully Good"	11 40
M G Scinde, "Fine"	11.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. Sept. 30.

October	21.95 plus .5
November	20.25 „ .5
December	19.70 „ .10
January	19.40 „ .10
February	19.55 „ .40
March	19.15 „ 15
April	19.08 „ 18
May	19.00 „ .20
June	18.93 „ .20
July	18.85 „ .20
January	19 20

COTTON.

Liverpool. Sept. 30.

Total Day's sales at Liverpool 6000 Bales.
Total Day's sales on Spe. and for Exp. 800 Bales.
Total Day's sales of East Indian 500 Bales.
Mtd. Americans Spot:—
Universal Standard 14.93 Fair request.
Egyptian F. G. F Sakellaridis 2500.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	25.51
January	24.77
March	25.00
New York Noon Call:—	
October	25.42
January	24.60
March	24.85
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
October	24.60
January	24.67

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept 30.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 104,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 3,000.
Futures at New York.

October	25.50—.30
January	24.70—20
March	24.92—28
May	25.17—23
Spot Cotton at New York	25.75—.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.70—.20
Futures at New Orleans.	
October	24.59—.20
January	24.60—.21

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 11/16.
Foreign mined 70 1/8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept 30.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool:—

October	14.24 — .4
March	14.09 —.6
January.	14.09 —.7
May	14.09 —.8

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 30.

Para up River Fine Spot 14 3/4 Nov./Dec. Plantation First Latex Crepe spot 14 3/4 Oct. Quiet—Dealers not much disposed to operate.

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 30.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Sept./Oct. buyers 60/6.
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. buyers 59/6.
Australian Sept./Oct. sellers 61/6.
Karachi Barley Sept./Oct. sellers 45.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sept./Oct. buyers 61/3.
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sept./Oct. buyers 60/3.
Cargo Australian January paid 62/6.
Cargo Choice White Karachi October paid 61 3/8.

London, Sept. 30.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 22/3 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 22/6 Jan./March sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F Calcutta 20 1½ June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 22/8 Jan./March sellers
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 22/8 Jan./March sellers
Tone—Very quiet, no demand.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 30.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct. Done and Sellers 23 1/4.
Linseed Tone:—Firm. More enquiry at better rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.
Raw Months Oct./Dec. Done and sellers 42 5/8.
Raw Buyers, etc. Jan./April Buyers 4 1/6.

London, Sept. 30.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm and dearer moderate trade closed Sept./Oct value at 21 5/16.
Cottonseed Bombay Sept./Oct. near value £11 3/16.
Castorseed Bombay Sept./Oct. sellers £31 1/4.

LONDON, Sept 30.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay for Sept./Oct. shipment to Hull at £3/10/3, in Linseed Calcutta afloat to Hull at £23 3/8 and in Linseed La Planta Argentine for January/February shipment to Hull at £20. In Rapeseed Toria for Sept./Oct. shipment to Rotterdam at £23 1/4 and in Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold for Sept./Oct. shipment to Rotterdam at £22 3/4. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for October shipment at £61 4½ and for November shipment at 61/3.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Octo. 1, 5 p.m.

Ready prices record no change to-day in yesterday's prevailing levels, with moderate purchase enquiries; so also Transhipment rates. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3,000 bags, showing a moderate record of offtake.

Our Forward market opened steady around yesterday's prevailing levels and in the course of the day prices for Java Sugar were quoted 1d lower than the opening levels; so also prices for September/October and October/November/December Shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar were quoted 1d easier.

The market on the whole recorded a steady tone with an increasing interest in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Transactions.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20/7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15 4 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 22/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/December Sh. 22/6 per cwt F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 21/6 per cwt F B H.
S R B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 22 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20/2 per cwt.
Shipment September/October Sh. 21/7 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/November/December Sh. 21/7 per cwt F B H.

METAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 30.

Tin Block £240 3/4.

London, Sept. 30.

English best Selected Copper £65 1/2.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 1/4.
Copper Braziers' £88.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28.
Corrugated Sheets £18 1/8.

RAPESEEDS.

London, Sept. 30.

Ferozepore Real Bold Sept./Oct. sellers £23.
Rapeseed Toria Sept./Oct. sellers £23 1/2.
Brown Cawnpore Sept./Oct. quoted £22 1/2
Tone:—Firm and quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 30th September, 1924.

Cotton	237	Bales
Wheat	9159	Cwt.
Linseed	9213	„
Rapeseed etc.	4461	„
Gingellyseed	4155	„
Poppyseed	184	„
Groundnuts	1568	„
Castorseed	11557	„
Rice	3366	„
Myrabollams	400	„
Cottonseed	6867	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	2126	„
Juwar	847	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	1910	„
Bajri	2116	„
Coal	234	Tons

DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Dwarka Cement Company Ltd. was held on Wednesday, at 4 p.m., to adopt the Directors' Report and the statement of audited accounts for the period ending 31st December 1923, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw presiding.

In the course of the Report the Directors stated that during the year under review there was serious depression in the cement trade, while in consequence of more competition the prices had to be reduced considerably. The loss of the year under report was Rs. 13,46,199-7-7 and the greater part of this was due to heavy shortages in the stocks of coal and clinker which were discovered in the course of the year. As stated in the last year's report, the Government of Baroda had begun the construction of a dock at Adatra and it was expected the same would be ready for traffic shortly. That dock when opened would facilitate the Company's working to a very large extent, the present want of loading and unloading facilities at Dwarka having proved a serious handicap in getting coal and shipping cement at a reasonable cost.

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. were appointed Auditors of the Company for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 750 per mensem.

The report and the audited accounts were adopted.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILL.

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday September 30th was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders 242.00 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follows:—
(a) Bills nil, (b) Deferreds at 1s. 5 3/4d. 5.94 lakhs, (c) Immediates at 1s. 5 13/16d. (allotted in full), 20.00 lakhs, Immediates at 1s. 5 5/32d. 24.06 lakhs.
Rupees fifty lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Assn.)

Bombay, October, 1.

	Rs.	a.	p
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	3
Century per lb	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	3
Textile per lb.	1	7	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	7	9
Manekji (Gau Mukb) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb	1	7	3
Long Cloth (light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb	1	7	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
			3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	9
Century (Bugie) per lb.	1	6	0
Pehelwan	1	5	0
Chula	1	5	0
Sailta:—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	10	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	10	0
Pearl	7	0	0
Hindustan per piece	7	3	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Rachael	7	2	
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	6	0
Hindustani	12	6	0

WORLD'S SUGAR MARKET.

The United States Sugar Association summarizes the sugar situation as follows:—

"Consumption is increasing all over the world, especially in the United States, United Kingdom, Europe, India, and Japan. Supplies from Mauritius and Java, ordinarily destined for United Kingdom and Europe, are this year being diverted to India, the Far East, and other markets. Russia and Germany are bidding for Javas to cover requirements until their new crop beets become available. Spain is in the market for 20,000 long tons of refined. United Kingdom has been a heavy purchaser of Cuban raws during the past month and will continue to be in the market for Cubas and American refined during the next two months to cover current requirements until European beet sugars become available. Holland and France have also been forced to seek supplies in Cuba. The Scandinavian countries are making inquiries about American refined. Canada has become a heavy purchaser of Cubas. The only source of relief for United Kingdom, Europe, and Canada during the next two months will be Cuba or the American refined market."

ARTIFICIL SILK.

From official statistics just published it appears that French imports of artificial silk amounted to 926,000 kilogrammes in the first six months of 1924, while exports only amounted to 72,000 kilogrammes. The quantity of artificial silk consumed on the French home market has increased enormously of late; in the first six months of 1923 it only amounted to about one-sixth the present figure, and there is likely to be a big expansion in production across the Channel in the near future. Lyons is naturally anxious to become the nucleus of the new industry, and the big groups on the Rhone are forging ahead. One of the concerns is said to have doubled its output lately, while another works there, now under construction, will begin producing in a few months. But the big textile centres of the North intend to have their share of the trade, and works are growing up in and around Lille and Valenciennes, as well as at Compiegne, north of Paris. Works are also springing up as far west as Strasburg and as far south as Avignon.

INDIA'S WOOLLEN IMPORTS.

The Senior Trade Commissioner in India in a report on Indian trade in the three months April—June this year says the woollen piecegoods trade continues to expand, and the total imports during the quarter rose from 1,246,000 yards, valued at 31½ lakhs to 1,983,000 yards, valued at 43 lakhs. The United Kingdom maintained its proportionate share with an increase from 16 to 24 lakhs. There was a noteworthy advance in the import of French cloths from four to nine lakhs, and Italy increased her share from a negligible quantity to over a lakh. Imports from Belgium and Germany were materially reduced.

MOTOR SERVICES AND ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public are comparatively in the dark about the "Safety First" campaign started a few months ago by the Government of Bombay. Meantime street accidents are increasing in cities like Bombay and Poona as well as in the mofussil.

It is well-known that since the last few years regular motor services between various railway stations and ports and the interior parts of the country involving a journey of 50 to 75 miles or over have been started much to the convenience of the travelling public. Unfortunately, however, the roads and other arrangements are not sufficiently improved to suit the heavy traffic and the natural result of these conditions is the increase of accidents causing hardships to the passengers and considerable damage to the vehicles.

Among the reasons of these accidents the wretched condition of the roads is a prominent one. They are not repaired for several years and are, therefore, most uneven and the ups and downs with ruts on them are very dangerous. Besides, many of them are crooked and narrow for miles together and it often becomes very difficult for two cars to pass by each other very safely.

The rash and the irresponsible ways of some drivers and particularly their racing spirit provides ample opportunities for accidents and the want of proper vigilence, and control by the police authorities help to aggrevate the situation. Many of the accidents on the lonely road ways pass unnoticed and the offenders go unpunished, but the poor and innocent passengers suffer untold miseries and occasionally incur even fatal injuries. The recent investigations held over the accident on the Poona Mahableshwar Road was only an exception to the usual ignoring attitude of the authirities.

Motor-drivers are often insensible of the responsibility about the lives of the passengers and many of them are mere boys having had hardly any expedience of driving besides the training they undergo to get a license. They are, therefore, unaccustomed in the use of their judgments and quite incapable of showing the necessary presence of mind in times of confusion and difficulties. Some how or other they also feel confident of escaping the clutches of law for the proverbial absence of any inquiries. It is therefore, necessary on the part of the police authorities to be very cautious in issuing the licenses to the drivers. Similarly a maximum speed limit should be laid down for particular portions of the roads and offences of exceeding the limit should be severely dealt with.

These observations were suggested to me on the occasion of a very serious accident that happened on the 11th of September, (on the Revas Alibag Road) about four furlongs from Revas, in the Kolaba District. The driver of this car carrying about seven passengers was driving rashly at a very high speed in spite of the repeated warnings of the passengers. [redacted] incident, therefore, of a man coming across the road made him lose his confidence and control over the steering and the result was that the car was thrown off in upside down in a ditch ten feet deep by the side of the road causing injuries to most of the passengers, some of them being very serious. One of our friends is still lying in bed on account of the serious injuries he suffered on his face but he fortunately escaped deadly cut on the neck from the battered windscreen. The Police who came on the spot sent the injured persons to Alibag, a distance of about 16 miles, in spite of the strong desire of my friend to come to Bombay where he could have obtained best medical help. It was unfortunately found that in the Alibag Hospital there was no stock of some of the medicines that are usually required for such street accidents, and my friend had later on to come down to Bombay for proper treatment. I learn that statements of some passengers noted down by the police but no further action seems to have taken and the way is now again clear for the devils of the wheel to play with the lives of the passengers.

This incident will show how the higher authorities of the District ought to move in such matters and make thorough inquiries forbidding the licenses to inexperienced boys as drivers of passenger lorries and cars used for such long distance service.

—Yours etc.

SUFFERER'S FRIEND.

THE LEAGUE AND COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION.

The protocol of the League of Nations providing for international arbitration in disputes arising under commercial agreements lays it down that proceedings under the protocol may take place as soon as two ratifications have been deposited with the Secretary General, and that it will take effect in the case of each contracting State one month after the notification by the Secretary General of the deposit of its ratification.

The protocol has already been adopted by many of the nations represented in the League. Great Britain also has come in under the scheme, the royal assent to the Arbitration Clauses (Protocol) Act having been given on August 7 last.

U. S. IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS.

The exports of iron and steel from the United States in 1923 amounted to 1,961,521 tons, valued at 163,134,737 dols., as against 1,953,093 tons, valued at 132,654,582 dols. in 1922.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Dr. Annie Besant's public lecture on "The Student as Citizen", Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C., presiding.

FRIDAY, October 3.

S. S. "Dongola" with English Mails due at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 4.

The S. S. "Dongola" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B B AND C I RAILWAY.

The Principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	6 30	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	20 25*	7 0

*(Terminates at Churchgate.)

The morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays, and the Up Express due in at Churchgate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

COLABA-KALKA THROUGH CARRIAGE.

Due to breaches on the main line, the through Kalka carriage leaving Colaba on the Peshawar Mail at 16-30, is still transferred to the Mail train at Delhi leaving Delhi at 0.54 and arriving Kalka at 7.35.

COLABA-BARODA THROUGH CARRIAGE.

For the same reason the Through Carriage is attached to the Up Kathiawar Express at Baroda instead of the Up Delhi Express for Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March 1924:—

Punjab Mail	.....	17 0	12 30	
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)		13 0	21	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	.....	7 0	15	
Madras Mail	.....	6 30	22 45	
Poona Mail	.....	11 30	15 0	
Inter III. Poona Express	..	12 30	14 15	
Poona Express	.....	19 55	7 45	
Delhi and Lucknow Express	...	9 0	21 30	
Madras Fast Passenger	.....	21 40	9	

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraphic communication having been restored, telegrams to and from Simla are no longer subject to delay.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 30th September to 5 a.m. of 1st October, 1924:—

Small-pox 1 attack and 1 death; Cholera 1 attack (imported from Jaunpur); Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 90. Total mortality this day last year was 92.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mongolia" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 30th ultimo and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The B. I. s. s. "Malda" which left Bombay on the 5th ultimo arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

MARATHI NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL.

From the 1st October, the above school will meet every morning between 7 and 11 a.m. at the Congress Building, Proctor Road, near Kennedy Bridge Level Crossing (formerly University Settlement House).

MME. ROSSITER.

Madeline Rossiter and her new London Company, "Flares and Flashes", open their performance on Thursday, October 9, at the Excelsior Theatre.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan will preside at the public lecture to be delivered by Dr. Annie Besant to-day (Thursday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on "The Student as Citizen", instead of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C.

DRAMA IN AID OF S. I. F. RELIEF FUND.

The members of the Subodha Sangita Sabha will stage a drama "Sarangadhara" in Tamil, written by Rao Saheb P. Sambasivam, on the 6th instant at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Balliwalla Grand Theatre, Bombay. Rates of admission are: Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and annas 8.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON THE SANSKRIT DRAMA.

Dr. V. S. Sukthankar will deliver the concluding lecture of his course of lectures on the Sanskrit Drama, under the auspices of the University of Bombay in the University Library Building, ground floor, to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Achievement of the Sanskrit Drama." The lecture is open to the public.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Workers and volunteers who have got the membership books in their possession are finally requested to return the same on or before the 7th October, 1924, the latest, at the Congress Committee's Office, No. 8, Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay, as the membership register will be closed for enrolment on that date. No member will be allowed to vote at the polling booth if his name does not appear on the member's register. Member's register book will be closed for enrolment of members from 8th October to 19th October, 1924, inclusive.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on in which Alfred D'Silva had charged C. F. X. Fernandes with criminal breach of trust in respect of Municipal and Improvement Trust Bonds of the value of Rs. 13,000, and against whom a warrant had already been issued.

Mr. B H. Daruwalla, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The facts as deposed by the complainant were that the accused was a sub-broker in the Share Bazar. On or about July 1915 the complainant's father Capt. V. L. D'Silva gave Municipal and Improvement Trust Bonds in question to the accused for collecting interest. The accused paid the interest regularly for some time. Recently the accused failed to pay the interest and subsequently it was discovered that the accused had pledged the bonds with the Alliance Bank of Simla and raised a loan thereon. The loan was paid off and later on the bonds were repledged with the Mercantile Bank. The Mercantile Bank holds the bonds along with other securities. The accused had no authority to use them and he had done so fraudulently for his own use. The accused was absconding.

Mr. Daruwalla applied to the Court that the Bank should be called upon to allow the complainant to inspect the securities now lying with them.

Mr. Sharp, of Messrs. Crawford, Bailey and Co. objected to this application and said that the Bank had communicated with the accused and had made inquiries from their client who had asked them not to allow the inspection.

His Worship made an order to the Bank to give the statement of accused's current account and the securities.

The case is postponed 'sine die.'

CONVICTED OF GAMING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Shanker Balkrishna was charged with gaming in a common gaming house.

Mr. H. P. Spencer, police prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution.

Sub-Inspector Vanjara stated that on receipt of certain information he raided the premises of the accused in Vithal Sawana Building Lohar Chawl, on Saturday afternoon. The accused was found writing bets and on a search being made several articles of gaming were discovered.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

RASH DRIVING.

Sudrudin Johomudin was charged with rash and negligent driving before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, at the instance of Mr. John Gordon Bean.

The facts of the case as deposed by the complainant were that while the complainant was driving his motor car along the Princess Street towards Queen's Road, the accused who had his taxi standing on the side of the road, suddenly turned his car with the result that a collision with the complainant's car took place.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

CORONER'S COURT.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On the 16th ultimo at about 10 o'clock a cart loaded with oil cakes was being driven along Chinch Bunder by one Hari Lava, a cart driver and Shripat Vithu, a Hindu boy aged 15 years was sitting on the top of the bags. Suddenly Shripat fell down on the road and he was picked up and was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday. Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ASSAULT ON MILK-SELLER.

Police Constable No. 233-E was patrolling near Elphinstone Bridge at about 10 a.m. on the 23rd ultimo when he saw a man lying under the bridge. He had wounds on the head and was unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital. When he regained consciousness, late in the evening he made a statement that his name was Bhica Rama and resided at Dadar. He was a milk-seller. At about 9 p.m. (the previous night) on the 22nd September he was returning home when he was struck with a stick on the head by some one. He fell down and again he was struck. He did not know who his assailant was. He died on Tuesday death being due to haemorrhage and fracture of the skull. Mr. A. R. King Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday when the jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull resulting from he having been assaulted with a stick by a person unknown, to the jury.

SETTING COTTON ON FIRE.

At about 12-45 p.m. on the 29th ultimo one Baboo Bhima, a mill worker employed in the Kohinoor Mill was seen to strike a match and throw it among some loose cotton in the Ring Department and run away. The cotton blazed up but was immediately put out by means of water buckets and stamping before any serious damage was done. The accused who is about 16 years of age admits the offence but says he did it at the instigation of one Rama Govind, a head jobber in the mill. On the other hand Rama Govind was the person who actually pointed out the accused who was in the mill chawl at Naigaum, to the police.

SHIVAJI MAHARAJA'S LITERARY MEMORIAL.

A public meeting was held on Sunday, the 28th September at Chinchpoogly, in the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage Hall, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, to discuss the desirability of placing before the English reading public an authentic and exhaustive life-history of Shri Shivaji Maharaja, the founder of the Maratha Empire. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) It is the duty of the residents of Bombay to set up a suitable memorial of Shri Shivaji Maharaja.

(2) Steps should be taken to present to English libraries and educational institutions of this and other lands copies of the English biography of Shri Shivaji Maharaja, the founder of the Maratha Empire, written by Prof. N. S. Takakhav, M.A., of Karnatak College and published by Mr. K. A. Keluskar of Bombay, with a view to place before the English reading public the authentic life-story of the great national hero and which is calculated to remove some of the prejudices and false notions about him.

(3) To carry out this object a Committee of 104 leading gentlemen was appointed and a Working Committee of the following gentleman was appointed:—Rao Saheb Manaji Rejuji, J.P., Chairman; Rao Saheb H. V. Rajwadkar, J.P., and Mr. G. Y. Shinde, Joint Treasurers; Mr. A. N. Surve, Advocate, M.L.C., and Mr. R. V. Wandekar, J.P., Joint Secretaries; and Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., J.P., Rao Saheb M. D. Bane, J.P., Messrs. R. S. Asavale, J.P., D. S. Yande, R. A. Gole, D. R. Mitra, R. K. Dalvi, B. Y. Sawant, K. T. Mangaokar and K. A. Keluskar as members.

LIFE IN RUSSIA.

PROF. WARD'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Students' Union, Dr. H. F. Ward, delivered a public lecture on "Actual conditions in Russia" on Wednesday afternoon, in St. Xavier College Hall, Rev. Fr. J. Duhr, S. J., Principal, St. Xavier's College, presiding.

Prof. Ward said his subject above all required accuracy and he assured his audience that he would describe it as accurately as he could. He was for four weeks in Russia and had seen things for himself apart from his study of Russian problems right from the first Russian revolution. The Russian situation, he said, he had studied from three points of view, viz:—(1) economic, (2) political and (3) religious. He had interviewed a number of persons from members of the Central Government right to the humblest workers and agriculturists, and in case of the views expressed by Government officials, his interpreters, who were not in sympathy with the Government used to tell him sometimes that they were not correct. To a new comer life in Russia would be found going on as usual. Buying and selling and in fact, every thing on the surface would be found normal. He himself felt nothing unusual at first. It was after a day or two of his stay on the Russian soil that he found some sharp contrast with any other country of the world. Two days after his arrival in Russia he was called upon by the House Committee to present his passport. The House Committee, he said was an important body. It was a representative Committee composed both of the representatives of the Government and the people. All principal buildings in Russia were nationalised and controlled by the House Committee and therefore this name was given to that body. Then there was nothing like luxury or fashion in Russia. People in Russia were so busy that they did not know what luxury was.

A NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.

Russia was on the anvil of a New Economic Policy or what was popularly called N. E. P. Currency, banking, wages, profits, buying and selling and export and import were operated in one form or the other under the N. E. P. or state capitalism. The state owned all the natural resources, industries, wholesale and retail trade and export and import. No foreign capital had therefore a chance of exploitation in Russia. Wages were determined by agreement and the minimum was fixed which was uniformly paid to all. There was Trade Union too which pushed the wages up. No Communist now got more than Roubles 192 or Rs. 275 p.m. The profits were utilised in improving national industries for the expenditure of the State and the payment of workers. In Russia, he said, the intelligence and good will of the majority of the workers were for the Government and those who were members of the Trade Union had the advantage of getting their articles much cheaper than others. He did not think Russia would return to the democracy in the western sense but they had the democracy in the sense of dictatorship of the Trade Union. There was no freedom of political discussion outside the dogmas of the Communist Party and nothing was published without the permission of the censor. Prof. Ward concluded by saying that capitalism was dead in Russia and no power would introduce it again except by force of arms.

CORPORATION AND TRAMWAY CO.

MR. NARIMAN'S NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes to us as follows: "I have given notice to move the accompanying resolution (item No. 126) in the October, meeting of the Corporation. As I intend to ask for priority for the said resolution in the first or second meeting of the Corporation before proceeding to Poona for the Council Sessions, I shall thank you to give notice of the same to the members through the medium of your paper.

The usual practice is to give notice of a resolution of which priority is to be asked for at a previous meeting but as the Corporation is now adjourned, I have troubled you to give this notice to the members through the Press."

The following is the text of Mr. Nariman's resolution:—

1. "That the attention of the Tramway Committee be urgently drawn though the Municipal Commissioner to the following clause with regard to the extensions contained in the Deed of Concession dated 7th August 1905:—

Part of clause (a): "provided always that it is hereby expressly agreed and declared that in the event of the B. E. S. & T. Co. refusing to lay down any line which the Commissioner may consider necessary, the Commissioner shall be at liberty either to hand over such line to any other person or company to construct and work or to lay down such line at Municipal cost *and the B. E. S. & T. Co. shall in such case supply the necessary electric power and work such line as part of the undertaking to be worked by the B. E. S. & T. Co.* as hereinbefore provided subject to such terms a smay in case the parties do not agree to be decided by arbitration in pursuance of the provision in that behalf hereinbefore contained."

2. "That in case no agreement be arrived at between the Corporation and the B. E. S. and T. Co. as regards the fare to be charged on the line extending from Grant Road Tram Terminus to Gowalia Tank Statue, the said dispute or difference be referred under clause 25 of the said Deed of Concession to arbitration of two independent members as provided for under the said clause, but pending the decision of the said arbitration the said B. E. S. & T. Co. be requested to work forthwith without any further delay the extended line and supply the electric power as provided for under clause (a) referred to above."

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT,

MR. C. H. L. BATLIWALA'S CANDIDATURE.

A correspondent writes:—

"Mr. Cawashaw H. L. Batliwala has put forward his candidature as a Delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court in place of the late Dr. Edalji M. Mody.

Mr. Cawashaw is the Managing Director of Messrs. H. L. Batliwala Sons and Co., Ltd., of the Batliwala's ague mixture fame. He is an active public worker, and shows every sign of proving a successful Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, if he is elected."

YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 30.

"Work and play cheerfully and happily". It was in these terms that His Excellency the Governor greeted the 146 boys of the Reformatory School, Poona, at its prize-distribution ceremony to-day which was a great success inasmuch as it was attended by a large number of officials of the educational department and progressors belonging to various institutions. His Excellency was all smile to-day. He witnessed the sports and highly appreciated the spirit underlying them, a spirit not to be found in any other Reformatory in the Presidency. The regular proceedings began with prayers in Marathi to be followed by the report from the Superintendent, Mr. B. H. Kaz., giving a short history of the Institution and the improvements effected during his regime, the interesting programme of songs, dramatic scenes, etc., having gone through, His Excellency delivered his address which made a great impression on those present. He then distributed prizes, warmly shaking hands with all the prize-winners. No other scene can be more encouraging than this to the unfortunate lot of boys who are usually sent to Reformatory schools. In the end Mr. Hesketh, the Ag. Director of Public Instruction, congratulated Mr. Kazi and his staff on creating the spirit that was to be seen there and in conclusion thanked His Excellency for gracing the occasion with his august presence. The proceedings terminated with the National Anthem, "God save the King." Afterwards all, including His Excellency, partook of the cold drinks generously supplied by Mr. N. V. Kher of Sugam Brothers free of charge. His Excellency went round chatting with those present and then departed amid deafening cheers. And thus the beautiful function came to a close

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of His Excellency the Governor's speech at the Prize Distribution of the Reformatory School at Yeravda on Tuesday afternoon:—

Mr. Kazi, ladies, gentlemen and boys.—You have reminded me that I have already had an opportunity this year of visiting this School, and it is because I have done so, and because on that occasion I was so struck with the excellent work which is being carried on here, that I willingly accepted the invitation to be present to-day at the distribution of prizes.

On other occasions also (which I fear are very few, owing to a multitude of engagements) I have seen the boys at play when endeavouring to play myself, but with little success, on the Yeravda Golf Course; and, while not desiring to use any superlative adjectives, I think I am justified in saying that there is no reformatory school which I know of, and I know many, where lads sent to an institution such as this are so well cared for, enjoy life so much, and are so well trained, in order that they can earn their own living and become good and useful citizens of the State when they leave here.

For this result the greatest credit is due to the Superintendent, to his Deputy, Mr. Kalaskar, and to all the Staff, and I hope that other institutions of a similar character in the Presidency will adopt some, if not all, of the methods which have been tried with such success in this Institution.

You, Sir, have expressed the hope that Tailoring will be added to the trades at present taught here—a most useful trade—and I am glad to say that orders have now been issued for the opening of a Tailoring Class with effect from the current year. With regard to the employment of an Urdu teacher, this proposal has also been approved administratively, and the requisite provision will be made in the Budget of next year. I can only hope that the Legislative Council will allow this provision to stand, and, if so, the Urdu teacher will be here from the 1st April 1925, but of course, if the Legislative Council do not approve of this proposal, it will not be possible to carry it into effect.

I am, however, not here to-day principally to deal with the administration of the School. I am here to present the prizes, and to take part with the boys in celebrating their prize day; and while I realise that my remarks cannot be understood by them, I hope they will be given to them in their own language.

NOT A MERE PENITENTIARY.

I want all the boys to appreciate all that is being done for them. Most of them are here because it was necessary for their own good to send them to this School, where they could be under proper supervision, but they themselves will agree that this is by no means a penitentiary, but a school in which they are well looked after, well fed, happy, and where they are being trained in order that they can earn their own living when they go out.

All this means much work for the Superintendent and his staff, and the best way in which the boys can show their gratitude, which they ought to feel, and which I am sure they do feel, for all that is done for them, is to work and to play cheerfully and happily, to be immediately obedient to all orders, and to give as little trouble as possible to those who are sincerely trying to help them to grow up to be good men.

As I have said, I have before now seen you boys at work and at play. I have carefully inspected the arrangements made for your well-being, for your feeding, and for your instruction. I have seen you learning the trades which will be so useful to you afterwards, and I am convinced from the cheerfulness of your faces, and from your physical fitness, that you are very fortunate indeed to have been sent to this School, and I believe that you appreciate this yourselves.

When I last came here I saw you at your games, and I was so impressed with the manner in which you played those games that I sent the small subscription which your Superintendent has mentioned to help you to get a more complete outfit. That you know how to play cricket is evidenced by the fact that only last Sunday week you decisively defeated a team from Government House which included several who can play cricket well, and in all your matches you have given a very good account of yourselves. There is an expression we use in England when a man or a boy has done something, or has said something, which is against the ordinary and recognised code of good manners or of good behaviour, and that expression is "It isn't cricket". Cricket is a very old game; it is a game that brings to the front all that is best in human character in the form of fair, keen and sportsmanlike rivalry on the playing fields; and if you play cricket, as you are learning to do, in the right spirit, so you will learn to play cricket in life, and it will never be said against any of you. I hope, that in any action you have taken, or in any word you have uttered, either while you are here or after you have left, that "It isn't cricket".

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

I echo to the full, from anything that I know of this School, the words of the Director of Public Instruction, when he says that in many respects this School is a model of what a Reformatory School should be, and it is up to you boys to be worthy of this reputation, and to maintain the high traditions to which this School has attained.

It is because I believe that this School is doing real and practical good that I support all its endeavours as strongly as I do, and I shall hope to hear as good reports in the future as I have heard to-day. That will depend on you boys more than on the Superintendent or his Staff, but I trust that next year Government will receive from the Director of Public Instruction as good a report, and perhaps an even better report, than it has received for the last year's work.

I am asking the Superintendent to give you a whole holiday to remember my visit which I hope you will thoroughly enjoy. I wish you all every success in life when you leave here,—a success you can attain if you only remember all that is being taught you here, and if you realise that the sole object of this School is to give you the chance and the opportunity of becoming good and useful citizens of your country.

NORTHERN INDIA FLOODS.

TRAIN SERVICES INTERRUPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

An idea of the extent of damages caused by the heavy rains during the last few days and consequent dislocation in traffic on railways in North West India is obtained from the following communique issued by the Railway Board to-day:—Owing to telegraphic interruptions information received by Railway Board regarding flood damages and interference with train services caused by recent storm is very incomplete. Traffic on Kalka-Simla Railway has been interrupted since Sunday evening owing to slips and breaches near Dharampore and further damage in the neighbourhood of Taksal and Gumman. Mails have been got through by transhipment but the extent of damages had made transhipment of passengers difficult. It is understood that it may be possible for passengers already at Kalka to get through to Simla by this evening. Through running without transhipment is not likely to be resorted for several days and for the present passengers from Simla are only being booked as far as Dharampore. Rainfall in the hill tracts of the United Provinces and Eastern Punjab has caused considerable damage to several important Railways, and train services are interrupted. The worst cases so far reported are (1) extensive breaches on the main line of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at mile 482 between Lhaksar and Raisi and between Lhaksar and Landhaura (2) serious damage to small bridges and a breach between Jagadhri and Kaianaur on Ambala-Saharanpur section of North Western Railway (3) breaches between Moradabad and Dolpatpur on the main line of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (4) a breach between Moradabad and Delhi (5) landslides and breaches on Dehra Dun branch at several places (6) damage to Moradabad-Chandausi branch involving delays to trains. It is believed that damage to the main line of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and on Dehra Dun branch are likely to interrupt traffic for several days. The Superintendent of Simla station reports that transhipment on Kalka-Simla Railway which started on 29th has been stopped and all traffic suspended from this morning due to many further landslips. It is expected that transhipment will be resumed on second and through running on the fourth instant.

LARGEST BREACH 250FT WIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 30.

Further information with regard to the effects of the floods on the Railways shows that owing to the serious breaches at various points on the main line of the North Western Railway between Lahore and Saharanpur many trains have arrived at their destination late and communication between Sambhu and Ambala is entirely stopped. Passenger trains leaving Lahore are being sent by other routes to Delhi. The Agent has issued the following communique:—The main line between Lahore and Saharanpur has been breached in five places between Sambhu and Ambala stations. The largest breach is about 250 feet wide and transhipment is impossible for the present. Provided that the floods subside it is hoped to tranship mails tomorrow and to tranship first and second class passengers on Thursday. It is expected that a single line working will be resumed on October 3rd.

Reports of serious breaches on the Railway line from other centres are being received and concern is expressed for the comfort of travellers.

Superintendent, Simla-Kalka Railway wires under date 30th:—

Transhipment started on 29th but has since stopped and all traffic has been suspended from 7 hours due to many further landslips. Hope to resume transhipment on 2nd and through running on 4th.

MAGISTRATE IN CUSTODY.

An interesting case has been reported in Jamshedpur of a first-class magistrate being locked up in a garage. The Magistrate in company with the Court Sub-Inspector and a Pleader went to the suburbs to enquire into a case, driving in a taxi owned by the Jamshedpur Transport Co. On return it is said the taxi driver made his way straight into the garage with the party and demanded a certain amount from the Magistrate, which he alleged was due from him on account of a previous trip. The driver also threatened to confine the party in the garage, if the amount was not paid, as per instructions from the Managing Proprietor of the Transport Co. Mr. Kanungo, denied any fare being due from him and sent word to the police who promptly arrived on the spot and rescued the party. The driver was arrested, but was set free on bail as the proprietor stodd surety for him.

A GOALLESS DRAW.

ROVERS FINAL.

The final game between the Middlesex Regiment and the Royal Scots came off on Wednesday before a record crowd which outnumbered the attendance at the Rugger Final.

The Middlesex have been in the lime-light of late, but their ptrformance on Wednesday was very disappointing, and the Royal Scots on the other hand played with greater confidence having the better of exchanges in the first half.

The Middlesex recovered in the latter half and asserted themselves, but not with effect. Back was responsible for a good bit of the Scots' attack as he risked a great deal when trying take things easy in front of his goal. The ball revelled up and down in quick succession and it was hard to spot the winner. In the last two minutes both teams had a splendid opportunity, but their efforts did not materialise. The final whistle saw the teams retire on even terms.

THE REPLAY.

The replay will take place on Saturday at 5-30.

LEAGUE TROPHIES.

At the end of the game Mr. J. A. Kay, President of the W. I. F. A., gave the League trophies away.

FIRST DIVISION.

Winners:—2nd West Yorks.
Runners-up:—70th R. A.

SECOND DIVISION.

Winners:—2nd West Yorks "B".
Runners-up:—City Police.

CRICKET AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 30.

The semi-final match of the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament between Europeans and Parsis was played off on Saturday and Sunday in Karachi and ended in a draw in favour of the Parsis. The match commenced at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning and although the toss was won by the Europeans, the latter elected to put the Parsis in. The first Parsi pair, N. M. Dinshaw and D. J. Mobed, compiled 60 runs within the first hour When the score was 99, Nunton dismissed Mobed with a well delivered ball.

Dastur joined Dinshaw and the pair raised the score to 149 by the lunch interval. Dinshaw contributed 84 to this total. At 4 o'clock the score of the Parsis stood at 230 with the loss of only three wickets including N. M. Dinshaw. This score rapidly swelled in spite of all that the bowlers could do till 5 minutes before time (6-25 p.m.) when the last wicket fell with the score board showing 428.

On Sunday the European eleven began their first innings and made only 144.

They had to follow on and in the second innings they secured only 138 for 7 wickets up to 5-50 p.m. when the stumps were drawn, the game thus ending in a draw in favour of the Parsis.

The final match of the Tournament will take place next Friday, Saturday and Sunday between the Parsis and the Hindus on the Karachi Gymkhana ground.

MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS AND CHECKING OF MATERIAL.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding.

Mr. H. J. Davis moved:—

"That the Commissioner be asked to report that system is employed for checking and certifying the materials and their values of contracts for yearly supplies, with actual deliveries from successful tenderers.

Lump sum tenders are accepted for miscellaneous supplies and the object of this notice of motion is to be assured that the actual quantities are received and that they conform to the specification."

Mr. A. K. Pai seconded and the proposition was adopted.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY. CELEBRATION.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION BY B. P. C. C.

In honour of Mahatma Gandhi's 56th birthday, there will be a continuous Spinning Demonstration in the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday) from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

Congressmen and admirers of Mahatmaji are requested to participate in the Spinning Demonstration for at least half an hour any time during the day. Prayers will be offered for Mahatmaji at the beginning and at the close of the Demonstration.

Volunteers who have undertaken to enlist the names of regular spinners willing to give at least 2,000 yards of yarn self-spun to the All-India Khadi Board are requested to enlist as many spinners as possible on this date. More volunteers willing to do similar work will be supplied with the necessary forms and instructions any time during the day.

POONA RACES.

Last Saturday Turf expert Gave Three straight and highest win Dividends Besides several other places. The cards for next Saturday's races will be Available on Friday morning and they will contain Exclusive selections. Price Rs. 5/- only.

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(Last Race-Selections were for WIN:—The Fmt, Catchup, Khunsil, Crab Apple, Chummy and Mehir; also 10 PLACE-Horses:—Mystery Jorial, Irrigate Shahzada, Tipperary Ganimede, Nicety, Martenora, Scandalous and Amin.)

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The Hyderabad Agency, for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" has been transferred to—

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, LD.

Chaderghat, HYDERABAD.

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1924.

INDIA'S POVERTY.

Among the achievements of the recent session of the Legislative Assembly was the rejection of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, a monstrous product of Simla arrogance which the executive tried to foist on this country. The discussion, which took place, covered very extensive ground, but the main facts at issue were revealed in an unmistakable manner. It was demonstrated that Sir Basil Blackett was on the trail of taxes, having failed altogether after two efforts to enhance the salt duty. In this search for more taxes he wanted the vicarious consent of the Assembly to the proposal for additional taxation by getting its approval of a Taxation Committee with defective terms of reference and with very unsatisfactory personnel. Mr. Jinnah, in moving the amendment, which was finally adopted, very rightly pointed out that the Finance Member had not given the pledge that he would not raise the present level of taxation. It was further pointed out by other speakers that the Government had raised more than 41 crores of rupees as additional taxation in the last four years. The representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber referred to the statement made by the Chamber that the taxable capacity of the country had not only been reached but definitely exceeded. There was also a grave undercurrent in the minds of the non-officials in the Assembly that the effort should be in the direction of reduction of taxes under the existing heads and not in the discovery of new sources of revenue. The recent discussion over the Lee Commission lent additional support to the reference, which was made frequently, to official extravagance and administrative profligacy. We are glad that the Assembly declined to be fooled by talk about federal finance and advance settlement of finances for the new reforms which may come hereafter. To say that some provinces have difficulties with other provinces and that, therefore the Assembly should consent to a committee, was absolutely characteristic of official logic, which, having fettered the power of the Assembly in every conceivable manner, delights in calling it the "Parliament" of India. The revenues of India at present vest in the Secretary of State, and under the constitution prevailing, in financial matters at all events, no one else has the final word. The financial powers transferred to the Assembly are most meagre and to get its consent to any scheme of additional taxation by holding out to it the bait of a federal scheme of government hereafter is as reprehensible as it is impudent. It is evident that once more the non-official members of the Assembly have shown great circumspection and recorded a triumph by agreeing to a common resolution, which wants the dissolution of the hybrid and misdirected committee conceived by officialdom, and which insists on an exhaustive economic enquiry before any conclusion is arrived at in the matter of taxation.

This result of the Assembly's resolution, valuable as it is, is not all that has been secured. Contrary to expectation, the debate in the Assembly has revealed in the most glaring manner the attempt of English officials to cloud economic issues by making crude attacks on earnest Indians who attempt to deplore the present condition of the masses and to seek remedial measures for them The assertion that India had become poor under British rule was denounced by the Finance Member, (who came only yesterday and whose reading of Indian history could not have exceeded the primer stage in the school), as an erroneous reading of history. The Finance Member, it appears, went on to lecture the Assembly and to rebuke members for giving currency to obvious "untruths." In view of the fact that Congress leaders and careful students for the last forty years have over and over again demonstrated the drain of wealth from this country, the exploitation, the impoverishment, the reduction of the physical vitality of the population and the lowering of their standard of life, we cannot foresee that the Finance Member will have any success in the hazardous adventure upon which he has launched. That the effect of the economic policy of Company Rule was disastrous on the handicrafts of India has never been gainsaid and has been even acknowledged by petulant critics. After India passed under the Crown, it is well-known how the same tainted commercial policy of exploitation dominated state-craft.

Apart from this intolerably perverse official attitude towards the impoverishment of India, the most startling statement made was by a representative of British commerce, who declared that India was not a poor country, but a very wealthy one! It is not surprising that the representative of the European Associated Chambers of Commerce should find this country wealthy in the sense that it offers the foreigner more than ordinary opportunities of getting wealth under conditions inconceivable in the United Kingdom itself. His unfamiliarity with the real life of the people must account for his attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people. Mr. Willson took the same line as the late Governor of Bombay and quoted figures about the extra total production of wheat under cultivation, but carefully omitted to point out the extra burden of taxation and the extra number of alien people whom India was supporting in affluence. and the extra drain from the wealth so produced by the labour of the masses which was drawn away by foreigners. On more than one occasion have the officials succeeded, by the machinery of Aman Sabhas, in sowing seeds of disunity, or at all events political mistrust in the future of India. They have even attempted, during the last decade through the machinery of their Departments of Information, hired professors of political economy and carefully engineered economic associations, to prevent the ghastly truth about the poverty of India from soaking into the minds of the people. But we fear that on those, for whom a perpetual condition of want and under-feeding is a deadly reality, these tactics can have no effect whatsoever. It is for this reason that the decision of the Assembly to have a comprehensive enquiry is to be welcomed and it is regrettable that the Assembly did not insist on some kind of supervision over the personnel of such an enquiry when it comes to be instituted. The original demand was that so long as the executive is irresponsible to the Assembly, the latter must have some supervision over every public enquiry, for which it votes funds and whose conclusions it is called upon to consider. Even those who are sticklers for correct political theories, must agree that the right of the Executive to make such selection can only apply to self-governing countries. The Assembly has, however, given an emphatic expression to the general desire to unravel the conditions of poverty all over the country, the deterioration of the artisan class and the decay of the peasantry under a rigorous and unrelenting system of land revenue. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Government will respect the views of the Assembly on this subject, which are shared by the large mass of the people of this country, or will, obsessed by the notions of prestige, try to continue the incomplete and even harmful enquiry which they have instituted in the form of Taxation Committee. Nothing will serve better to prove the *bona-fides* of officialdom that it rejoices in the prosperity of India than immediate steps towards the establishment of the larger enquiry, which will suggest remedial measures for many of the existing evils and from which alone many of the faults of the economic policy hitherto followed by the State can be brought to light and avoided before irretrievable harm is done.

HELPLESS BENEVOLENCE.

It is often said that a subject nation has, in spite of all the drawbacks of its position, at least one distinct advantage in that it can hold the governmental system that dominates it responsible for almost every evil from which it suffers and does not feel called upon to seek to cure the malady itself. But curiously enough, the disease is contagious and it is not only one side that plays this game. An alien and popularly irresponsible bureaucracy, in fact, develops a peculiar habit of denying all moral responsibility for the social stagnation or the economic degradation prevalent in the country, and, as a consequence, of castigating the people of the land. Choose any sphere of social administration or any governmental function and the official apologist will be prepared to tell you that progress in that direction is hampered not through any lack of will or power on the part of the Government which is uniformly "sympathetic" but through some innate failing of Indians themselves—whether due to their social organisation, national customs and traditions or prejudices. In a word, whatever is praiseworthy in this country to-day is the handiwork of the British administration and whatever is lacking or defective in the social structure is a relic of the state of nature that preceded the Battle of Panipat.

Take, for example, the problem of economic development. Everyone, except, of course, Sir Basil Blackett, knows that India is an extremely poor country. But it would be an economic fallacy to suppose that the country has been impoverished by any tribute paying to a self-constituted trustee or by any burden of debts that are dead-weights upon national income since as a kind member of the Assembly has condescendingly informed it, the poverty is due to early marriages and laziness—in fine the social faults of Indians themselves. India is a unique country where the question of economic productivity has nothing to do with the character, purpose or policy of the political system. True, trusteeship to be really benevolent should attend to the task of improving the lot of the people but surely that is no reason why anyone should hold it responsible for their poverty or illiteracy, their lack of personal initiative and of habits of co-operation. The white man is certainly not responsible for the burden which the coloured man is to bear; for he has enough work in shouldering his own burden. So in political advance. The root difficulty is not the obduracy or the self-interest of the bureaucracy but purely social obstacles like communal discord or "untouchability" for which, of course, the bureaucracy is not in any way answerable and of which it takes no unfair advantage. Or the high rate of mortality in the country cannot be attributed to the poverty of the people which saps their vitality but to their insanitary habits and these, in turn, are due not to the absence of effective sanitary equipment or the lack of educational facilities but are the consequences of social forces. And as in matters of social reform, the Government, except where vested interests are to be safeguarded, is scrupulously neutral and would not give power to those who have the will to reform so in the end, you cannot blame it for any social malady.

Happily in the midst of these vicious circles, comes the political agitator. Education may not have progressed for a number of decades and the popularisation and cheapening of literacy may have been delayed by successive bureaucrats but if the Non-cooperator happens to preach educational boycott, why not, then, hold him responsible for the paucity of educational facilities? It is a good stick to beat him with and it covers your own sins for the moment. But if the educational boycott declines and the Swarajists come in the legislatures, what is easier than to make them also guilty for the slackness in pace and meagreness in range of educational advance? As though the Swarajists had been in the legislatures to throw out grants ever since the advent of the British rule or had any effective powers even to-day of shaping educational policy or as though things are much better in those provinces in which they are in minority. For it should not be forgotten that while for purposes of anti-nationalist propaganda, both in India and England, the social institutions and ideas, and the economic conditions of India as well as the Non-co operator and the Swarajist are blamed for the failure of the Government in every direction, within the legislatures, on the contrary, the latent argument for resisting all proposals of mass or technical education, all schemes of economic amelioration is that of financial stringency. The narration of their pathetic experiences by the ex-Ministers before the Reforms Enquiry Committee also supports this contention which can be easily proved by referring to the speech of any Councillor or Minister opposing a progressive suggestion. The meaning is plain. While the Government has plenty to spare for maintaining a huge military machine or raising the standard of living of the costly services, it has no money for purposes of social reform. But as such an admission would be a damning one, it seeks the last refuge of bankrupt statesmanship—that of holding the people themselves responsible for their misery and backwardness.

Notes of the Day.

Cheap Pessimism.

The "Hindustan Times" has offered gloomy views on the progress of the Unity Conference at Delhi. It is easy to give rein to swearing pessimism, but the problem is so great that we should not expect ready-made solutions. We may have to build on the debris of initial disappointments, but build we shall; and it is wrong to be daunted by the inadequate expedients of our effort in forbearance. If there has been an abundance of academic talk, it is no bad experience to be schooled up to the stage of silent action. The more formidable the difficulty the greater is the challenge to noble hearts to seek peace and preserve it. The resolution of the Sub-Committee regarding the restriction of cow-slaughter has wisely repudiated the device of coercion. Though resolutions take time to materialise themselves in conduct, it is encouraging to hear that the spirit of patient discussion earned the commendation of men like Dr. Foss Wescott, the Metropolitan of India. Peace cannot be attained by a drastic formula of prohibitions. If the investigation has been a little discursive, we have to take care that in its application we limit ourselves to practical achievement. Leaders are tackling a tremendous national problem, while the bureaucracy stands away from the endeavour. As Mrs. Besant said last evening, the duty of individuals and communities to-day is to surrender the grounds of frivolous pretensions. Unhappy tidings may recur and be in turn exaggerated through lack of patience. It is discouraging to hear of the boycott of the Gulbarga Enquiry by Hindu lawyers; for there must be irritation in the very process of ascertaining facts. But they do poor service to the country who proclaim the loss of the last chance, because the continuance of strife is an opportunity for all patriots to admit their duties and so ensure their rights. They must not leave the problem until they solve it.

Mrs. Besant's Reception.

Though most of the speakers advertised for last evening's function in honour of Mrs. Besant, happened to be absent, the meeting was a noble demonstration of hemage to a great personality. Mahatma Gandhi's message was a felicitous tribute to Mrs. Besant, who responded in the spirit of conciliation. Age did not seem to weaken the ardour of Mrs. Besant as an evangel of inspiration. It was no mean honour to be congratulated by twenty-eight organisations in a single function, and Mrs. Besant was affected by the many tokens of regard. But as a matter of pressic observation, there is danger in the pageant of many people moved by a common enthusiasm. When the time of garlanding came, Mrs. Besant was nearly buried by showering tributes. Like most great people, she is of short stature, and the load of the fourth garland put her in a state of smothered embarrassment. The audience was on its feet at the fascinating spectacle, and as tokens came Mrs. Besant was a picture of tremulous agitation. To save her against being killed with kindness, Mr. Jinnah offered to share the onerous complication of flowers, but the garlands poured in. Mrs. Besant must have for a few moments appreciated the advantage of the Khaddar movement in India, because the rain of blossoms was occasionally punctuated by the appearance of tiny yarn-girdles. It was an illustrious function where the whispering note of speeches was more than addressed by spontaneous outbursts of esteem.

The "Pacifist" Prince.

Indians are a privileged people. While their fitness for administering a few departments is the subject of an elaborate enquiry and while the status of their fellow-countrymen in the Empire is being openly assailed, they have acquired an international stature owing to the benevolence of Mr. Montagu. Thus while a Legislative Assembly in India cannot reduce the enormous amount of military expenditure in their own country, a Maharaja can eloquently plead for the reduction of armaments and can enthusiastically support the proposals of disarmament. And while Indians have no national army, a "representative" of India's Princes can talk glibly of national security. But even the Maharaja of Bikanir cannot be satisfied by a mere reiteration about the spirit of peace and vague hopes about the realisation of the schemes of disarmament. The military caste in India cannot be displeased and so His Highness repeats stale commonplaces about the relation of disarmament and security. What exactly His Highness means by security we are unable to make out. Is it a bureaucratic conception based on preponderance of machine-guns and aircraft? If so, it inevitably leads to competition in armaments between rival Powers and generates a condition of fear which is veritable insecurity in itself? Thus a pursuit of security leads to precisely the reverse of what His Highness seems to be striving for. The Frontier problem on which the Maharaja ably briefed by the bureaucracy in India laid stress is, at bottom, not a military but an economic problem and the best weapon against the Frontier raids is not the bullet but bread. The champions of a "forward" and stationary policies, however, lose sight of the humanitarian aspect of the problem which should receive some consideration at least from a League of Nations. For armaments, after all, follow policy as policy follows armaments and until the bureaucracy rejects an imperialistic policy in its dealing with Frontier tribes, there will be no security there. All that, however, would sound too true for the unreal atmosphere which the Maharaja was working up. It was not certainly an exaggeration when Pandit Malaviya pronounced the representation of India in international and imperial gatherings to be "a fraud on the civilised world." And frauds can only be perpetuated by indulging in hollow cant.

Pedlars of Diarchy.

The ex-Ministers of Bengal seem to have been treated to a consolation-dinner on Tuesday, when the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Prince Akram Hossain of the blood royal, commended their patriotism. Even the most egregious failures in Indian public life can depend upon an entertainment. If, according to official asseveration, the people of Amritsar cried "Martial-Law-ki-Jai" after the Jhallianwalla carnage, there is no reason why a pair of bankrupt ministers should not go down in history as the recipients of a little applause in honour of their contribution to the public weal. They are quite welcome to their gastronomic revel, but when they go out of their way to moralise on their humiliation, a word has to be said in favour of their remaining in obscurity for some time. "We claim", said Mr. Fazlul Huq in a lively spirit of post-prandial expansion, "that we always faced the situation manfully and throughout remained faithful to our colours." Mr. Fazlul Huq must be holding unconventional notions of manliness when all he did was to cling to his post for months and months after his repudiation by the Council. That it was not a very manly exploit, he realised when his gamble for a lucky vote failed a second time. Mr. Fazlul Huq was always great at superlative epithets, and so he describes his critics as "vile and dishonest," because of the offence of holding that the ministers clung to their jobs with indecent pertinacity. While lying a-sprawl he hurls defiance at his so-called enemies. It was Sir P.C. Mitter, a Moderate and an ex-Minister, who in the Council entreated him to end the disgrace of remaining in office against the opposition of the majority. The Bengal Ministers, now out of office, have not yet challenged the exposure of "Forward" about their corrupt jerrymandeering of votes and if Mr. Huq has got fight left he had better attend to the recovery of his good name. It is easy after a delectable dinner to indulge in heroics about enemy-aspersions and the "contempt they deserve", and then be congratulated for bravery by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, but it is a different matter to urge patriotism as an excuse for acting as Lord Lytton's tame cats.

Consistency and Honesty.

Mr. Fazlul Huq is a man of brilliant parts and it has been a subject of some perplexity to get at the cause of his gyrations since 1918. "We uphold Diarchy", he says, "because we realise that it is the first step, a very essential and indispensable step, towards the realisation of Responsible Government." This martyr to the first step must have made up his mind rather recently. We remember, at the Delhi Congress of 1918, the same Mr. Fazlul Huq violently attacking Mr. Srinivasa Sastri for suggesting the acceptance of partial responsibility in the provinces. We quote him against himself from a record of the proceedings:—

> "Mr. Fazlul Huq said if Mr. Sastri had brought his amendment as a grace to the bureaucracy in order to allow them time to bundle up their baggage and clear out of the country, he could have appreciated it. . . . After referring to the manner in which the bureaucracy had used its power during the Calcutta disturbances, Mr. Fazlul Huq said he could not honestly feel that any further time should be allowed to the bureaucracy to transfer the Government to the people."

With such categorical opinions "honestly" held, the present deviation must be due to some wrong valuation of the virtue of honesty. His companion in distress, Mr. Ghaznavi, is a comparatively ill-known and ineffective individual, and it is somewhat comic of him to declare that a Minister of strength and radiant personality would not complain of shabby treatment like Mr. Chintamani and Kelkar. The two bogus Ministers of Bengal taxed the time and patience of people by trying to pull chestnuts out of the fire, for Lord Lytton. They have got nothing for their performances, and instead of feeling ashamed of their folly and helping in the destruction of the mock-system of government which trapped them, we see them quite complacent about their contribution to mischief. Like the fox that lost its tail, they are praising the merits of their misfortune, but the people of Bengal are too shrewd to regard such after-dinner thoughts as anything better than a digestive recreation for disappointed Ministers.

CRITICAL STAGE PASSED.

ACHIEVEMENT OF UNITY CONFERENCE.

MAHATMA IS CHEERFUL.

CONFIDENT OF COMPLETING FAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 1.

The following message was received this evening in the "Navjivan" office from Delhi:—

"Mr. Rajagopalachari who saw Bapu this morning sends the following report:—Bapu is weaker, but his condition is satisfactory and he is cheerful. There are no pains in his body and he sleeps well. He was in the verandah enjoying sun light this morning. Pandit Malav.yaji read the story of Prahlad from Bhagwat this morning. Temperature, pulse, respiration and blood pressure everything is good.

Mr Gandhi says in a letter written in his own hand that it is not at all necessary for anyone to go to see him. He is absolutely free from any pain. He will easily pass twenty-one days.

The following message was received last night in the "Navjivan" office from Delhi:—Doctors are examining Mr. Gandhi's urine everyday. Poisonous acids have been found all along but not to the extent of causing alarm. Yesterday's analysis showed a very large proportion of poisonous acids and the doctors feared that only a little increase would mean the danger zone. In fact they felt he had already reached that zone. They pleaded with him for an hour saying they did not want him to break the fast but only to permit them to treat him medically. They said that only a spoonful of glucose would keep the poison down and the moment it disappeared he could discontinue taking it. They also assured him that under no circumstances would they insist on his taking food. But Mr. Gandhi was adamant. He said he could take nothing at night, because of another vow, and requested them not to press him to take anything until next morning when, God willing, the situation might be better.

INJECTION REFUSED.

Then Dr. Ansari suggested an injection but Mr. Gandhi refused to take even that. Doctors Ansari and Rahman stayed with Mr. Gandhi throughout the night. To their utter surprise, however, the analysis made at 6 o'clock in the night showed that poisonous substances had very nearly disappeared.

This morning's analysis is very much better and is entirely reassuring. Mr. Gandhi had his half an hour spinning even to-day.

The pulse and blood pressure continue to be the same.

SUCCESSFUL BEYOND HOPES.

M. ABUL KALAM AZAD ON CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 1.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad interviewed said that after 5 days of trying, continuous and strenuous delibdations the Subjects Committee of the Unity Conference reached a most critical stage yesterday but happily for India and her future succeeded in satisfactorily solving the most difficult problem with which India has been confronted for a long time. The Maulana expected no difficulty or discussion in settling the remaining questions. He did not start by expecting miracles from the Conference, but some of the achievements in the circumstances which came to characterise the Conference were nothing short of a miracle. When he arrived in Delhi on the 21st he told Mr. Gandhi that matters seemed to have come to a pass when no *via media* could save the quarrelling communities from a collision. It was time that a clear demarcation of the uttermost confines of each community's possible activity were made, leaving it to each to decide how far it would travel within those limits.

The Maulana said that he had also resolved to allow no palliation in respect of what he had come to regard as the undeniable excesses or unreasonable demands of any party for the sake of expediency and to observe no reserve in declaring the truth however bitter and heart-rending it might prove to any one.

MAULANA AZAD'S HOPES.

The Maulana continued:—

"I began with these principles in view and had so difficulty in discovering after the second sitting that our work was fraught with insuperable difficulties and awesome obstacles which might render our path impassable. Several times we lighted on stumbling blocks which it seemed were almost impossible to remove but those of us who were resolved to achieve what was possible for peace and unity and prosperity of our country tenaciously continue to struggle and now I am fully prepared to say that I feel that we have succeeded far beyond our most sanguine expectations. Each one of us is deeply sensible of what the Most Reverend Metropolitan has done in offering us sincere and valuable assistance during our deliberations in these five days. It is the 14th day of Mahatmaji's fast but he looks well and remarkably fresh. I am unable to give adequate expression to the feelings which Mahatma Gandhi's will power has aroused within me".

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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THE NEW SPIRIT AT CONFERENCE.

METROPOLITAN OF INDIA'S OPTIMISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 30.

The Most Reverend Foss Wescott who has attended the Unity Conference left for Calcutta to-night. In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press he said that as a Bishop it was his duty to seek to promote peace and love among all men. The Conference was gradually developing. There was a much better spirit among the leaders than had been shown for some time past. A real beginning had been made in recognising the right of freedom of thought and expression. It was realised at the Conference that there was really nothing wrong in preaching what was contrary to the faith of another, but only in expressing it in an offensive way. The Conference, he said, was no authority to decide. "It can only hope that the resolutions which it passed and the lines of action which they indicate will commend themselves powerfully to all reasonable men. It can only penetrate to the masses as a result of constant teaching by those who have influence among them. The new spirit, which is manifesting itself at this gathering, may permeate downwards. Obviously it will take time but one can hope that the process has commenced."

"CONDITION SIMPLY MARVELLOUS."

It is understood the Metropolitan was prevailed upon last night to make a personal appeal to Mr. Gandhi to break his fast when Mr. Gandhi's condition alarmed the doctors. The Metropolitan paid a visit to Mr. Gandhi late last night. Referring to Mr. Gandhi's health the Metropolitan said to the Associated Press correspondent:—His condition is simply marvellous. His great power of will and his constant suggestion to himself that he is bound to complete his fast are great factors in his favour, but above all is his simple and absolute trust in the power of prayer.

"FAITH AND PRAYER CAN WORK MIRACLES."

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO MRS. HODGKINSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, October 1.

Yesterday Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson received a reply to her letter from Mr. Gandhi addressed and written by himself in pencil. It reads: "Dear Mrs. Hodgkinson.—I thank you for your letter. I am daily praying to God to guide me. It was after prayer that I began the fast. I have taken it up not to die but to live a better and purer man for service. But if God wills otherwise who can help? I quite agree with you that unity cannot be achieved by human effort in one day. But faith and prayer can work miracles.—

Yours sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI.

Mrs. Hodgkinson earnestly hopes that Mr. Gandhi's doctors and friends will prevail upon him to renounce fasting. She asks the Associated Press to state that for Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi personally she has a great regard and affection. Though she is herself a Conservative and Imperialist she has many dear personal friends in the Nationalist ranks. She voted against and refused to attend the presentation of the Bombay Corporation's address to Mr. Gandhi because she considered Non-co-operation and the boycott of schools were doctrines that had proved entirely against the best interests of the city and the citizens.

Mrs. Hodgkinson is strongly in sympathy with the Unity Conference. She hopes and prays that it may indeed end strife and hatred, and that all nations, races, and communities in this great land may unitedly work together in service and love for India.

"A PURPOSELESS PHILANDERING."

STRONG COMMENT ON CONFERENCE METHODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, October 1.

"An unreal and irresponsible atmosphere

(Continued on next page.)

IRISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO ALL PARTIES.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The House of Commons was crowded and animated, to-day, when it reassembled to discuss the Irish Treaty Amending Bill. Mr. MacDonald was given an ovation by Ministerial Benches when he entered the House. Though the Irish Treaty Amending Bill is nominally the only business of the special session there was a usual batch of questions.

PREMIER MOVES SECOND READING.

Mr. MacDonald in moving the second reading of the Irish Amending Bill declared if the Bill was not introduced it would be equivalent to the Treaty lapsing. Government had exhausted every effort to secure an agreement agreeable to both the Irish parties and they had not moved until they were convinced that nothing else was possible. Mr. MacDonald appealed to all parties to help to pass the Bill as a bill of honour. He expressed the opinion that in such a case it might never have to be brought into operation. Unanimity would be an Imperial appeal, and Ulster would be magnanimously loyal to the compact upon the carrying out of which Irish peace depended.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Asquith announced they would not oppose the second reading, the former stating that amendments would be moved in Committee. It was a tragedy that the boundary question should be raised at a time when the whole of Ireland had been pacified to a considerable extent.

Moving the rejection of the Bill, Mr. Reid took the orthodox Ulster line that no change in the Boundary should be made without the consent of the Government concerned.

The Rt. Hon. Macpherson (Liberal) Chief Secretary for Ireland when the 1920 Act was under discussion, supported the rejection and declared that a pledge had been given to Ulster that she would be left her six counties.

The debate proceeded very quietly and was adjourned.—Reuter.

"WORKERS' WEEKLY" CASE.

HEATED DEBATE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

In the House of Commons a storm arose as the result of questions with regard to the dropping of the prosecution of Mr. Campbell, editor of the "Workers' Weekly" who was remanded on bail, at Bow Street Police Court, on August 6th, on a charge of alleged incitement of fighting forces to disobey the orders and who was discharged on 13th August. Sir Patrick Hastings, Attorney-General, said as the result of a careful investigation he had concluded that it was impossible to hold Mr. Campbell criminally responsible for the publication. Sir P. Hastings emphatically denied that his decision was influenced by outside representations.

Mr. MacDonald intervened subsequent to a heated exchange between Conservatives and Labour members. He declared that he was unwilling to allow the explanation of the real circumstances for dropping the prosecution to be delayed till autumn. Eventually it was arranged that all parties should debate the question next week when the House of Lords was dealing with the Irish Bill.

Mr. Baldwin hinted that the Opposition might move a vote of censure on Government.—Renter.

SITUATION IN IRAQ.

NO QUESTION OF STATE OF WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Mr. Thomas, replying to a question with regard to the position of Iraq, emphasised, amidst ministerial cheers, that there was no question of a state of war between Britain and Turkey. After detailing the position he said the British Government had not yet received a reply to its protests to the Turkish Government against the invasion. He added that the local authorities had reported that the military situation was well

MURDER OF MRS. EVANS IN MEXICO.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

In the course of explaining the situation as regards the murder of Mrs. Evans in Mexico in the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald said that two men who had voluntariiy confessed had been committed to trial and therefore the Mexican Government had offered no amends and none had been demanded.—Reuter.

BRITISH AGENT IN RUSSIA.

REPORT OF ALLEGED SOVIET HOSTILITY DENIED.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. MacDonald quoted Mr. Hodgson, the British Agent in Assia, as an authority for the denial that the Soviet Government has shown him or any member of his diplomatic staff hostility.—Reuter.

GENEVA DEADLOCK ENDS.

JAPANESE WITHDRAW AMENDMENT.

CORDIAL SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Geneva.—There was an end of the deadlock when the Plenary Committee unanimously adopted amendments to Article 5 and 6 of the Protocol amid loud and prolonged cheers. Article 5 previously provided that the Court of International Justice should decide whether a dispute was solely within the disputants' domestic jurisdiction. The addition now made stipulates that an affirmative decision by the Hague Court will prevent consideration of the situation by the Council or the Assembly under Article 11 of the Covenant.

Article 6 defines an aggressor, *inter alia* as a State resorting to war in violation of the undertakings contained in the Covenant Protocol or resorting to war knowing that a dispute between it and another belligerent State arises out of a matter which, by international law, is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the latter State. The amendment says, nevertheless, such a State shall only be considered an aggressor if it has not previously submitted the question to the Council of the Assembly under Article 11 of the Covenant. Another clause in the same article defines an aggressor also as a State violating armistice ordered by the Council. It also empowers the Council to call upon the signatories to apply the prescribed sanctions. The addition thereto now made provides that any signatory thus called upon shall be entitled to exercise the rights of a belligerent.—Reuter.

HOW DIFFICULTY WAS OVERCOME.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Geneva.—The difficulty raised by the Japanese amendment to the Article of Disarmament Protocol relating to the action of the Council in dealing with disputes involving the domestic affairs of a nation, which threatened to wreck the Protocol, was overcome to-day, when a committee of Jurists redrafted the disputed article and the Japanese withdrew their amendment. The Japanese objection was overcome by reinforcing Article 11 of the Covenant, namely, that the Council shall be empowered to intervene with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

LATER.

The solution of the Japanese difficulty which has caused widespread relief and satisfaction was reached after a meeting of British, French, Italian and Japanese jurists after which the British Dominion delegates conferred and declared themselves satisfied with the new text. A most cordial spirit of conciliation prevailed throughout the discussion. Baron Adatchi was deeply touched by the Committee's sympathetic efforts to give him satisfaction and declared if all Committeemen were ready to accept the Articles he was ready to do the same. It is ascertained that throughout the discussions between the Dominions and Empire delegations, the question of immigration never once arose.—

DOMINIONS DELEGATES SATISFIED.

After the Japanese difficulty had been overcome the Disarmament Sub-Committee met to complete the Protocol. Prior to this, the Dominions Delegations were consulted. Reuter understands they were satisfied with the wording of the proposed formula as eliminating any apprehensions they might have entertained while satisfying the Japanese.

MOSUL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Geneva.—At the Council meeting at which the Mosul Committee was appointed Lord Parmoor said that fresh information showed that the frontier situation was precarious. He emphasised that there must be no disturbance, and gave a solemn undertaking, on behalf of the British Government in that respect. Fethi Bey gave a similar assurance. It was announced that both parties would share the cost of investigation by a special committee.—Reuter.

TURKISH INCURSIONS INTO IRAQ.

BRITISH PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Baghdad.—A new line thirteen miles north of Amadia has been occupied by the Assyrian levies under the strict control of British officers assisted by friendly Kurdish and Assyrian tribesmen. All Iraq police-posts but one have been reoccupied. Vigilant watch is being maintained by the British aircraft to prevent renewed Turkish attempts at incursions.

LORD THOMPSON LEAVES BAGHDAD

Lord Thompson left Baghdad yesterday by air for Cairo *en route* to London. He made a thorough inspection of the Air Force buildings and organisation in Baghdad, Mosul, Kirkuk and Sulaimanieh. On his return to Cairo Lord Thompson will have flown 2500 miles in six days.—Reuter.

FURTHER COMMUNICATION TO TURKEY.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

A further communication has been sent to Turkey both from London and from Geneva regarding the presence of Turkish troops in Mosul. The first communication has so far not been answered.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

A YEAR OF CONSTITUTION-MAKING.

EVENTFUL DAYS IN LUCKNOW.

THE ROUND TABLE CONSPIRACY.

CURTIS AND "MESTON MARRIS AND CHIROL."

WHY LORD CHELMSFORD WAS MADE VICEROY.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

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XIII.

In the following, the thirteenth, instalment of his Reminiscences Mr. B. G. Horniman refers to the part he played in the Lucknow Congress of 1917, at which session the now famous Pact between Hindus and Muslims was sealed. ...As Mr. Horniman says, the Pact showed what could be achieved when Hindus and Muslims sit down together with the object of uniting on those questions of mutual interest which are more vital to both than all artificial religious diffearence, which are so unfortunately exploited from time to time by mischievous persons to create a cleavage between the itwo great communities of India. But the Lucknow session of the Congress was notable not only because of the happy understandisg arrived at between the two great Indian communities, but also on account of the sensational exposure of the Round Table Conspiracy principally through the instrumentality of Mr. Horniman himself—a conspiracy in which high Government officials were actively engaged. Though discredited thoroughly, the conspirators as Mr. Horniman points out, succeeded in foisting their pet scheme of Diarchy on India, though in an attenuated form. ...In this connection Mr. Horniman corrects the popular impression that he was the lucky individual who lighted on the notorious Curtis document. It was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Horniman says, who came into possession of the document and Mr Horniman only broadcasted it to the world through "The Chronicle."

During the whole of 1917 the great work of consolidating the Hindu-Moslem Entente, the foundation of which had been laid in the previous December in Bombay was being carried on, as well as the hammering out of the Congress-League Reform Scheme a really statesmanlike plan, which was subsequently so unfortunately to be abandoned at the persuasion of Mr. Montagu, even by men who had most to do with the making of it.

I was not then a member of the All-India Congress Committee and was not present at any of the conferences or discussions at which this scheme was prepared and settled. But I was in constant touch and discussion with the various leaders, and the matter was frequently discussed helpfully, of course, in the columns of "The Chronicle." There were a good many new constitutions for India flying about in those days and everyone was in a state of energetic optimism, owing to the fervour for India which appeared to have been created by the wonderful rally of all classes to the side of the Allies in the war. For years it had been the custom of the official world to sneer at and disparage the political *intelligentsia* of the country, but when the war came they seemed to realise that the latter were a great asset to the Empire, for without the support they gave, it would have been impossible to make India such a tremendously important factor in carrying on the struggle to ultimate victory. Gokhale who was in England, when the war broke out, returned to Bombay shortly after in very high spirits. He had gained the impression in Whitehall that India was to be given a very large advance on the road to self-government, and he had with him ready prepared the outline of a scheme which curiously enough was based on the model of the German constitution. Up to the time of his unexpected and much-to-be lamented death he was very busy going about and endeavouring to secure support among the various leaders of the Congress and League for his scheme. I cannot say I was much impressed by it myself. And I do not think, had Gokhale lived, his scheme would have found much favour among leading Nationalists. My own view was, and is, that, what became known as the "Congress-League Scheme" was far and away the most practicable and sensible of any that were put forward. It should have been stuck to as the irreducible minimum which the Congress and the League could accept. But the demoralising public and private propaganda carried on by Mr. Lionel Curtis, and subsequently by Mr. Montagu and his entourage, induced its abandonment, as I have said, by those who were in the beginning most uncompromising in their declarations that it was the very least that India could accept. A notable instance of this was the pamphlet in uncompromising support of the scheme written by Mr. Sastri who later became a supporter and exponent of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme. However, I am anticipating.

* * * *

In December 1917 I went up to Lucknow in company with Mr. Jinnah and Mr. M. K. Azad to attend the sessions of the Congress and the League. I think that by that time the Congress-League scheme had been practically decided in all the important points and details, and it merely remained to secure its adoption by the full Congress. The Hindu-Moslem pact, however, was by no means a settled matter and it required a great many meetings and discussions during those eventful days in Lucknow before it was finally settled and agreed upon. I have not any of the records of the time with me here and I am unable therefore to describe it in any detail. But the scene of the final conference of the delegates of the Congress and the League in the large tent which was the meeting place of the Subjects Committee of the Congress is still vividly before my mind. It took place at night and lasted for hours. There were still outstanding points of difference of an important kind to be settled, and the discussion, as it went on, seemed repeatedly, not only to emphasise these points but to create new ones, and at moments one was apt to despair that the necessary agreement to enable the final draft of the pact to be presented to the Congress the next day, would ever be agreed to. The one hopeful and inspiring feature of the discussion was the constant and obviously sincere reiteration by everybody who took part in it, that the raising of points of difference was provoked more by a determination to have every possible avenue of dissension explored and closed, than by a desire to prolong or render abortive the efforts for settlement, and of the one desire animating everybody present, to bring about that national unity which is the essential condition to the achievement of national freedom. It was gratifying and flattering to me that I was continually consulted from time to time by the leaders on both sides as to certain points and I was allowed to be present—though I had no *locus standi*—throughout.

Even at the last when everything seemed to be smooth sailing and on the verge of settlement, one of the Mahomedan delegates—an anti-Congresswallah of the old school—rose and delivered a lengthy speech which seemed to reopen the whole thing. It was crowded with provocation about matters that were already supposed to be settled. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was seated just in front of me, could hardly sit still under it and more than once turned round and asked if I did not think he ought to answer the speech and was several times on the verge of rising to interrupt it. I implored him to let it pass. It was obvious that the Mahomedan delegate was getting little sympathy or attention from his co-religionists, who regarded the whole matter as settled, and that, if the speech were ignored, it would do no harm whereas to answer it would probably have reopened the whole discussion and prolonged matters perhaps indefinitely.

Fortunately the Hindu delegates, who had good reason to be irritated by this eleventh hour revival of questions which had been already thrashed out and settled, restrained themselves and remained silent and the Conference thereupon ended with the triumphant achievement of an agreed plan for the satisfaction of the demand of the Mahomedan community for special "minority representation," as well as the settlement of other outstanding differences. It was indeed a great triumph, which was emphasised by the strong note of cordial sympathy and loyalty to the national cause between the representatives of the two communities on which the Conference closed. It showed what could be achieved when

(Continued on page 11.)

A WORLD-FIGURE.

TRIBUTES TO DR. ANNIE BESANT.

HER SERVICES TO INDIA.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of about thirty different Associations of Bombay including Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay Students' Brotherhood, The Women's Indian Association, Servants of India Society, The Seva Sadan Social Service League and Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, etc., a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to celebrate the Jubilee of Dr. Annie Besant's public work and to her 78th birthday. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided. The auditorium and the galleries of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall are rarely packed by audience but on Wednesday evening they were packed to the full by 5 p.m. though the meeting was called at 6-15 p.m. Hundreds of the citizens were refused admission for want of room even to stand. The hall both from outside as well as inside was profusely decorated with flags and bunting suitable to the occasion and on her arrival Dr. Besant was received by the secretaries of the Jubilee Celebration Committee and was given a hearty welcome by the audience by cheers when she came on the dais with the chairman. They stood for several minutes when she took her seat alongside of the chairman. Two divisions of the Boy Scouts lined the hall and formed the guard of honour. The proceedings started with the singing of the national song of "Bande Matram" by the girls of the National School the audience standing in the meantime.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas at the outset read the following message from Mahatma Gandhi:

"It grieves me that I cannot be present at the celebration of Dr. Besant's birthday. I was looking forward to the privilege of presiding at the Bombay meeting. But what are man's resolutions before God's dispositions. I had no notion that I would have to undertake the penance that God has imposed on me. I hope that the meeting will forgive me. But although I shall be absent in body I shall be present in spirit.

Dr. Besant is a world-figure. It is no small gain to India that she has adopted Bharat-Mata as her mother and dedicated all her matchless gifts to her service. At her time of life when people would be entitled to complete rest from all toil, she, with amazing energy, is writing, making speeches, moving about, and hatching plans for India's deliverance. Her indomitable courage in face of all odds, her great organizing power, her literary and oratorical gifts and many other qualities that I could name are all treasures for us to prize and to utilize. It was painful to me, therefore, to differ from her. It is an equal pleasure to me that we seem to be coming closer. May God give her long life and enable her to witness the establishment of Swaraj for which she and we are all striving and for the achievement of which she is not to be surpassed by anybody in perseverance and ceaseless effort."

MR. SASTRI'S MESSAGE.

Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri regretted for his absence and had wired as follows:—

"I cannot attend to-day's celebration. I should have greatly rejoiced to do so, had health permitted me. I wish the meeting perfect success. Indeed, I am sure of it that, besides millions of admiring readers and pupils Dr. Besant has personal followers who give such loving and devoted service as only most eminent leaders and teachers of humanity have commanded. Survey of her life is the survey of liberal humanitarian movements. During fifty years every minute she is engaged in some noble selfless cause. She has encountered opposition and odium which should have crushed any but most undaunted spirits. Superb talents, rich and rounded experience, honour and influence throughout the world, vast and varied resources, indomitable faith, enthusiasm and energy, she has spent those gifts lavishly in India's cause. May India never cease to remember and deserve such service."

Messrs. Motilal Nehru, V. J. Patel, B. F. Bharucha and Mrs. Naidu had also sent messages of regret for their absence.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Jinnah said it was a matter of very great pleasure and also an honour that he was asked to preside over that meeting that evening. Dr. Besant, he said, had rendered 50 years of service not only to one country but to the whole Empire. Many people had paid highest tribute to her for her great qualities and gifts which she possessed and therefore, he would confine himself to the few of her great qualities which he had an opportunity of witnessing for himself. It was in 1915 that he first came in contact personally with Mrs. Besant. In 1915 she came forward with a proposal before the Indian National Congress and that proposal constituted the true birth and foundation of the democratic movement in this country. In 1915 although he agreed entirely with her in establishing a Home Rule League for India to carry on propaganda work throughout the country and not merely as the Congress was doing as a deliberative body meeting once a year and then dispersing. Although he agreed, there was a tremendous objection. As there were many senior leaders before him, he hesitated at first to break away from them and join Dr. Besant. She very seriously said in view of the feelings against the establishment of the Home Rule League to the Indian National Congress to take up the work and she also gave an ultimatum that if the Indian National Congress did not take up the work in November of 1916 she herself would start the Home Rule League in India. Well the Indian National Congress did not start and according to her ultimatum to a minute she took up the work in the following November and started the Home Rule League. The movement was aimed at awakening the masses for the attainment of self-government. She was very severely dealt with by Lord Pentland and he threatened every one who talked of self-Government then. Dr. Besant, however, defied the Governor of Madras with the result that she was interned. This moved him (speaker) and in spite of the risk of breaking away with the leaders he joined the Home Rule League of Bombay. It laid the foundation of a true movement which reached the masses of the country. Since she started the Home Rule League many events had taken place. There were moments when there were differences of opinion among the leaders themselves, but there was no difference of opinion among any leader that Dr. Besant had rendered signal service to the political progress of this country. They all, therefore, joined hands in paying their wholehearted tribute which she so much deserved. Dr. Besant had many great qualities. She never wavered or faltered in her love for India. Dr. Besant was once more in their midst and she desired that there should be an united Indian National Congress and he was sure that by her perseverance, determination, industry and love for India it would be possible for her to achieve this ideal at an early date. He said this at the risk of repeating that so long as they were not united, there would be no Swaraj. They all realized this and yet some how or other they had not won the only fundamental principle, viz: unity. Finally, he paid on behalf of the citizens of Bombay their humble tributes to Dr. Besant for the great services she had rendered to the cause of India.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas then said if a son of the soil had done what Dr. Besant had done for India they would have thought he had repaid the debt he owed to his Motherland. In Dr. Besant's case, India was her adopted Motherland. Her life was unexampled in *Tantra-Seva* and *Nishkam Karma*. The Government of India had appointed the Taxation Committee to find out what taxes were necessary and what taxes were unnecessary, but he would ask the Government not to spare one thing and tax it heavily and that was indolence and idleness. Mahatma Gandhi had very ingeniously invented an instrument to counteract indolence and idleness called Charkha, but so far it was patronized in the villages or poor men's cottages. The idlers and indolents could well learn from Dr. Besant's career to do something even in the most humble way for the uplift of the Motherland.

Mr. G. A. Natesan in paying tribute to Dr. Besant for her lasting and noble services to India said that no European friend of India had rendered such yeoman service lasting over fifty years as Dr. Besant.

Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas then said in her career the most important work that Dr. Besant had done was to liberate human souls from the shackles of dogmas and doctrines. Formerly the idea was that an individual born in a certain religion was bound down to that religion. Dr. Besant taught them that a soul had a right to free itself from such trammels and think independently. Recently the Social Workers' Conference needed a president to guide their deliberations and Dr. Besant came to their help at the risk of her health. Even at Delhi a few days ago he saw her coming to the Unity Conference at great risk to her health to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity. On that evening the president was a Mahomedan, the recipient of the honour was an English lady and the audience of all castes and creeds, while the speaker was a Hindu. This was a happy feature of the assemblage. He prayed God to spare her many years to lead them to the goal of Swaraj and unity of all castes.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal then dwelt at length on Dr. Besant's work, especially in the cause of religion, education, politics and social reform. He said while Dadabhai, Telang, Gokhale, Wacha and Tyebji taught them how to run a political ship in the waters, Dr. Besant taught them how to run it by steam power.

Mr. W. H. Bryant said he was very happy to see the birthday party brushing aside all discord and with one accord celebrating it heartily, irrespective of political opinions. He then referred to Boy Scouts movement of which Dr. Besant was the leader and said the Boy Scouts were doing most valuable work for the country. She had an extraordinary health with wonderful energy. He earnestly prayed to God to spare Dr. Besant for a number of years more.

Miss Mithabai Tata on behalf of the women of Bombay said Dr. Besant was the torch-bearer who awoke the women of India to the sense of their responsibility. The help of women during the crisis in Kaira to their men folk was due to this awakening.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said Dr. Besant was a great inspirer, great thinker and a great leader.

Dr. Besant then replied midst tremendous shouts and cheers. Her voice was feeble and inaudible to the large circle of audience. She thanked the various institutions for honouring her that evening. She said she did not work looking towards India as a great dependency of the British Crown, but from the beginning of her career she felt for India, Egypt and Afghanistan and strove all these years for their liberation. India was the ancient land of might religion and education and she thought her glory of the past should be restored to her. She missed the eloquent voice that evening whom she had fondled from her childhood, viz. Sarojini Devi. If she was not there she was elsewhere to do higher and holier duty. She then referred to the incident of 1915 when the late Mr. Gokhale entrusted her with a message to carry to the late Mr. Tilak and said recently when Mahatma Gandhi was honoured with a municipal address he asked her to see him the next day. His talk next day was of unity and said why they should quarrel when they were trying to come closer. She agreed that they should all realize that the spirit was undivided and that it was not they who worked but there was One who worked among them. They were congratulating the general that day but they should not forget the soldiers too who had fought hard for freedom. They should realize also that where they blundered, God was wisdom. That where He was defeat was impossible. She appealed all to forget the past and go forward in the future and then and then only India would be free.

Dr. Besant then was profusely garlanded and one garland after the other filled her head to the utmost. All the garlands she desired to send to the hospitals.

DISARMAMENT AND INDIA.

BIKANER MAHARAJA'S SPEECH AT GENEVA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept 29.

The text is now available of an interesting speech made by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner at the 14th Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva on Saturday, September 6th. During the general debate on the reduction of armaments, initiated by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot, he said: "May I preface my remarks by stating that I deem it a high privilege to take part in the deliberations of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Although this is the first occasion on which it has been my good fortune to attend this Assembly I do not come as a total stranger, for my association with the League of Nations, at least indirectly, goes back to the Peace Conference, when it fell to my lot to conduct negotiations for the inclusion of India in the membership of the League. It is therefore a matter of special gratification to me to be present on this occasion, and, on behalf of the Princes of India, whose interests I have the honour to represent, I would also take the opportunity of expressing their high regard for this association of the peoples of the world and their ardent interest in its great work to secure permanently a reign of peace and justice.

"On behalf of India, I desire to express our entire concurrence with the letter of the Prime Minister of Great Britain on the subject of the proposed Treaty of Mutual Assistance and his powerful advocacy of the principle of arbitration. Soldiers, I submit, are the best judges of the horrors of war. The fire eaters are not always found in the ranks of the soldiers, who bear the burden of the fight, but sometimes in those of the civilians who stand and wait. I have seen much of war in three continents, and I would give my right hand in support of any effective scheme to reduce both the dangers of war and the armed peace which is the precursor of war. But we have to be jealous, lest in our anxiety to reduce the pressure of armaments without effective guarantees for security, we produce amongst the nations that sense of uneasy fear which is the seed bed of war. Whilst therefore, we associate ourselves with the ideals of those who framed the proposed Treaty of Mutual Assistance, we associate ourselves no less with the Government of the British Empire in rejecting it, because we feel that the guarantees are so illusory that effective disarmament would leave a sense of insecurity which might revive the spirit of aggression.

INDIAN FRONTIER PROBLEM.

"To the general arguments advanced in the letter of the Prime Minister, to which we subscribe, there are to be added the special forces arising from the geographical position of India. I state them now because they must govern our attitude, not only toward the proposed Treaty but to any amended proposal for disarmament which may come before this Assembly. In India we have a frontier problem of exceptional difficulty and complexity. Our border line stretches from the Indian Ocean, near Karachi, to the confines of China and Siam. Much of that frontier is peopled by hardy and turbulent tribes, owning no law but the blood feud, no higher ambition than to raid the peaceful dwellers in the plains. These tribes are saturated with arms and ammunition imported from Europe and despite costly preventive measures, this illicit traffic has as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald told us, not yet been brought fully under control. They contain within their clans some of the finest fighting material in the world. Other sections of the frontier consist of dense and almost pathless jungles, occupied by restless tribes who, if they have not the exceptional military qualities of those on the north-west are nevertheless a considerable military preoccupation. Not in our time can the serious menace to the security of India, contained in the frontier position, be mitigated by the use of economic sanctions or the spread of the principle of arbitration. We are bound to take account of it in fixing our standard of military strength at a minimum point which will ensure the safety of India.

"There is a further consideration to which I must invite the attention of the Assembly. Whilst we hope that the present cordial relations with our neighbours may long continue, yet the fact remains that all are not members of the League of Nations and all are not consequently susceptible to the moral and economic pressure which the League may be in a position to exercise. Again, the nations of Asia who are members of the League are so situated geographically that, even if they accepted the responsibilities proposed under the draft Treaty, commanded means to give India assistance and had the will promptly to use them they are not in a position to render to India that immediate effective assistance which would be essential to her security with a reduced military establishment. The immediate effect of a reduction of armaments in India would therefore be to weaken the guarantees for the security of the Indian people. On these general and specific grounds therefore, we have been driven to follow the action of the Government of the British Empire in rejecting the proposed Treaty of Mutual Assistance.

"But because we do so, we would not have this Assembly, or any member of this Assembly, conclude that we are behind any nation in the world in our desire for peace. We harbour aggressive designs towards none. We desire nothing more than to be allowed to work out our destiny undisturbed by the shock of war or the threat of war. By instinct and tradition we are a pacific people. I have stated our position frankly because of my conviction that if we ignore facts we shall not ensure peace but rather induce the feeling of insecurity which may lead to war. But subject to the recognition of the conditions which I have sketched, a recognition essential to the discharge of our responsibilities for the security of 319 millions of people, or one-fifth of the entire human race, we associate ourselves whole-heartedly with the principle of arbitration and with any measure which this Assembly may take for the reduction of armaments, for the establishment of the rule of law and for guaranteeing to the nations of the world the untold blessings of a secured peace."

INDIA'S FUTURE.

MR. S. R. DAS' SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

An article by Mr S. R. Das, Advocate-General, Bengal, in the "Asiatic Review" on Indian politics concludes with a suggestion that leaders of the three great English Parties should confer and lay down the lines on which they propose to deal with India not only with regard to the present crisis but for bringing about Dominion relationship.—Reuter.

LORD BEAUCHAMP.

NEW LEADER OF LIBERAL PEERS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Lord Beauchamp has been elected leader of the Liberal peers in succession to Viscount Grey who resigned recently.—Reuter.

26 P. C. LEVY ON GERMAN GOODS.

FRENCH REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Paris.—The French reply to the German note, mentioned on 26th September, points out that the 26 per cent tax is the same as that levied in Britain and mentioned in the Dawes plan declaring that no additional burden should be laid on the German Government, and France does not intend to depart from the Dawes plan.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF HITLER VETOED.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT OVERTHROWING CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Berlin—The police authorities have vetoed the release of Herr Hitler, mentioned on 26th September. They allege that while he was in confinement he had actively participated in the re-organisation of illegal societies into one big organization called the "Frontband" aiming at the overthrow of the Constitution and the restoration of Monarchy. Nationalists are excited at the non-release of their champion. The Bavarian police have been ordered to be ready for all emergencies.—Reuter.

(A previous Reuter's message bearing on this subject, dated London, September 26th stated:—Berlin.—The Munich Provincial Court has conditionally released Herr Hitler and Colonel Kriebel from 1st October.

A cable from Munich dated 1st April stated Hitler, Pochner, Kriebel and Weber were sentenced to five years' detention in a fortress. The prisoners will be conditionally released after six months."

COTTON TRADE SITUATION.

120,000 WORKERS AFFECTED.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Despite a reported improvement in the cotton trade, the Federation of Master cotton-spinners, Manchester, has decided to continue 26 and a quarter hours a week in the mills spinning American cotton. 120,000 workers and 40 million spindles are affected.—Reuter.

A COLLISION OF STEAMERS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Antwerp.—The German steamer "Irmi" bound from Bombay for Hamburg collided in the Channel with a Greek steamer which sustained considerable damage. The extent of damage to the "Irmi" is not stated.—Reuter.

DUTCH AIRMEN.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Amsterdam.—The Dutch airmen who are flying to Batavia started at 8-45 this morning.—Reuter.

CRITICAL STAGE PASSED.

(Continued from previous page.)

seems to have enveloped the deliberations of the Unity Conference. It is now more than four days since the Conference met formally, and with every day that passes the temper and attitude of those who have gathered to discuss this all-important question are becoming more and more incompatible with a permanent and lasting solution." In these words the "Hindusthan Times," the newly started Nationalist English daily of Delhi, refers to the work of the Conference in the course of a strong leader. The paper says: "It is a humiliating role that our national leaders are playing when in the face of the greatest crisis in our recent history they waste the time of the country and let pass this unique opportunity for a national settlement by their incurable habit of talking at a time for action."

"A PURPOSELESS PHILANDERING."

"After criticising the appointment of a Subjects Committee which the paper think is wholly unnecessary, it says:—"We are firmly convinced that the procedure adopted in appointing a Subjects Committee to discuss the question is responsible for this threatened failure of the conference." The paper proceeds to say, besides the absolute inefficiency of the procedure, the Conference is also manifesting a deplorable tendency towards a purposeless philandering with the vital issues that are now before the country. The whole of India is watching the outcome of the deliberations of the Conference with anxious hope and if, as a result of the inability of their "leading" men to face the issues, nothing definite is settled now, the country will never forgive them and the problem may remain unsettled for many years to come. The Conference has to decide whether Indians are fit for self-Government or not. They are asking and answering in the presence not only of themselves but of their rulers the question whether they are civilised enough to tolerate one another's creeds, customs and practices without which self-Government is not possible either to-day or any day to come. But we are afraid that the Conference in so far as we have been able to judge its work lacks both the temper and the spirit necessary for so important a task."

BOMBAY LADIES DEPUTATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 1.

The Bombay Ladies Deputation consisting of Mrs. Captain, Mrs. Mir Ali, Mrs. Gokhale, Mrs. Taker, Mrs. Parl waited on Gandhiji yesterday with a prayer to give up fast. Mahatmaji while thanking them for their love and regard, regretted he could not recall the fast. He had determined to continue the fast and expected he would succeed in maintaining the fast without interrupting. The deputation left last night for Bombay.

PRANIRAKSHAK SANSTHA'S PRAYER

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Oct. 1.

The following telegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi, Delhi. "The Pranirakshaka Sanstha, Dhulia, appreciates the principle of fasting for unity among Hindus and Mahomedans and earnestly prays to God to give you long life and sufficient energy to pass through the ordeal successfully."

PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA'S ASSURANCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Parsi Rajkiya Sabha has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—

The Parsi Rajkiya Sabha tenders its homage to you on your natal morn, anxiously watches the progress of your health during this self-imposed fast, and earnestly prays, that Providence may assuage your agony, prolong your life and grant you increased strength and vigour, for attaining your cherished goal of Unity of Indian Races, of Freedom of India, and of reign of love and non-violence all the world over.

MAHATMAJEE'S FAST.

MEETING AT BARAMATI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A public meeting of the residents of Baramati was held on Sunday evening to give expression to the deep concern felt here at Mahatma Gandhi's resolve to observe 21 days' fast. Sheth Ramchand Malukchand, President of the local Municipality, was in the chair, and the meeting was attended by persons of all communities. Speeches were made by many Hindu and Mahomedan residents of the place assuring Mahatmaji of the very cordial relations existing here between the two communities and praying God to create an atmosphere of peace in the whole country which would induce Mahatma to give up his fast. Formal resolutions assuring Mahatmaji of Baramati's resolve to preserve the unity intact in the future and praying God to take Mahatmaji safely out of his penance were moved by Mr. L. K. Bhagwat, Vice-President of the Municipality, and Mr. M. V. Karwe, a local pleader, and being seconded and supported by some Mahomedan speakers were unanimously passed and communicated by wire to Mahatmaji and the Unity Conference at Delhi.

"NO SWARAJ WITHOUT UNITY."

LEADERS' MESSAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 1.

Dr. Ansari in a message to a Sindhi Daily states "Without unity no Swaraj is possible and without stoppage of cow slaughter no unity is possible. Therefore it should be the united effort of Muslims and Hindus both to bring about an understanding to stop slaughter of cows."

Dr. Kitchlew says "no Swaraj without Hindu-Muslim unity and without unity I shall not accept it. It is therefore the concern of every Indian to strive for establishment of national unity."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu says. "Unity is the path of national freedom."

Mrs. Sarladevi says. "Be ready to give and you will get back hundredfold."

LIFE IN MALABAR.

(By P. A. M.)

Those who are engaged in relief work in Malabar must have noted that the majority of the poor who came to them for relief were Moplahs, young and old, men and women; and that it was they who had been mostly affected by the floods. There is no intention to minimise the sufferings of the Hindus and to overlook the fact that the latter have always been to the fore asking alms at the hands of strangers. There have been instances of sufferers who preferred to starve rather than beg. For all that there is no doubt that the number exceeded on the side of the Mohamedan community.

Impoverished Moplahs,

The reason is clear. Most of the Moplahs who survived the big rising and escaped the prison had returned to normal life which meant following any profession in any way and anywhere. Following their intention of a settled life without the previous conveniences and resources they pulled through a difficult period by manual labour, small agricultural operations and petty shop-keeping. One missed in railway trains the jolly sets of itinerant fish dealers, missed the tobacco merchants who carried their stocks from one station to another, and what was more one did not meet the litigant army that thronged the houses of justice throughout the district. Life was dull and settled. Their forward nature having been curbed and being deprived of many of the pleasures and conveniences of life that attend money the Moplahs dragged an existence which was anything but satisfactory and which afforded them no provision for the future. A large number of them had only small houses, temporary in nature, as their main-stay in life, and these houses were swept away in the floods.

No Communal Feeling,

But what is refreshing in the midst of this misery is the complete absence of communal feeling, feeling to which was ascribed the big rebellion three years ago. Hindus and Mussalmen mingle as usual. That one cannot do without the other has struck home in the minds of the people more than ever. And the floods have taught them that the two are inseparable and have common ups and downs in life. Besides, the recent legislative attempts regarding the land-ownership in Malabar have brought the middle-class Hindus in closer relationship with the Mohamedans. It is safe to say that these two have made common cause against the landowners. The latter occupy the advantageous position of being in a minority and are able to co-operate among themselves more easily. That is actually what has happened since the Tenancy question was first mooted. The tenants with a view to organising and strengthening their hands had started vigorous propaganda in the press and platform with the result that their adversaries in their small number got organised easily. A new organ started by the tenants for this express purpose was, therefore, closed down revealing the fact that mass-organization was more difficult than expected.

Prevention of Floods,

Apart from the destruction of innumerable houses and standing crops the sand deposits in the rice fields have brought the people face to face with a costly business which it is rightly feared will recur as long as the conditions that encouraged the disaster continued to exist. The rivers that helped the adjacent crops in normal times have swallowed them up; the courses of the rivers have been gradually changed and owin to deposits in the beds, water overflowed on one side while the other side remained unaffected. What is now urgently required by way of prevention is to stop the rivers from encroaching on their banks, a task evidently beyond the means of the owners of the lands. This must prove effective against a repetition of floods in Malabar, at least a recurrence in such dimensions as of late.

CABLE ITEMS

Melbourne.—Minister Pratten announced, to-day in the House of Representatives that Government had decided to raise the proportion of British labour and materials in imported goods under the British Preferential Tariff from 25 to 75 per cent.—Reuter.

Sir Frederick Field has been promoted Vice-Admiral on the retirement of Rear Admiral Mawbey.—Reuter.

LONG LIVE MAHATMA GANDHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Under a heavy gloom, we observe Gandhiji's birthday to-day. History will hold us responsible for not responding fully to the great and glorious message of this unique genius of the East. They will not exonerate the British bureaucracy that shut him up at a time, when he exercised the widest power for good. If there is any way in which we can make amends to-day, it is by the earnest endeavour of each one of us—Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jews, Sikhs and Parsis—to bury all rancour, to stretch the hand of fellowship to all and to co-operate with all, where our principles don't forbid; and thus to revive old cordiality, amity and peace which is so essential for the real Freedom of India. This is the best way to please Gandhiji. This is the best greetings for him on his birthday. May we all sincerely strive for this end! May God bless Mahatmaji! Long Live Mahatmaji! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

LUXMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

AHMEDABAD MILL ACCIDENT.

CAUSED BY EXCESSIVE LOAD ON BRICK PILLARS.

MILL OFFICERS EXONERATED FROM BLAME.

FINDINGS OF COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed to inquire into the accident at the Gujarat Ginning Mill, Ahmedabad. The report, which is in amplification of the preliminary report forwarded on the 11th instant, is unanimous and signed by all the three members of the Committee, namely, Messrs. T W. Johnstone, P. S. Chokshi and M. M. Joshi:—

In the preliminary report the main conclusions reached were formulated, but the question as to whether there was an initial fire in the bearing in question was not dealt with owing to the mill being anxious to call additional expert evidence almost at the close of the enquiry and to the necessity of the Chief Inspector of Factories' attendance at a conference called by the Government of India. The preliminary report was thus drawn up prior to the hearing of the expert in this connection and the question left over for consideration in this report.

Owing to the severity and unusual nature of the accident it was considered desirable to hold a public enquiry under Rule 65 of the Factories' Rules and to record evidence from all persons likely to throw any light on it.

In this connection the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, and the Secretary of the Labour Union were ask to forward the names of any persons likely to give material or helpful information. The Secretary of the former body expressed his willingness to aid the enquiry, but no reply was received from the Secretary of the Labour Union.

The following is a list of the witnesses examined:—

(a) Four Mill Officers; (b) two Mill engine drivers; (c) thirteen operatives from the ground floor: (d) fourteen operatives from the first floor; (e) twelve operatives from the second floor; (f) the Factory Inspector, Ahmedabad; (g) an expert representing the Insurance Companies; (h) an expert representing four Mechanical Engineers of Ahmedabad. Of (c) one was injured and examined in hospital, of (d) eight were injured and examined in hospital, and of (e) six were injured and examined in hospital.

DESCRIPTION OF MILL.

The Gujarat Ginning Mill was built in [illegible] to designs obtained in England. It was extended in 1906. The old mill consisted of a basement, ground, first and second floors, whilst the extension was from the ground floor upwards. It appears (Ex. 1) that no additional storey had been added to the mill as originally built.

Ex. I stated that the size of columns and thickness of floors remained the same in the extension as in the old mill, but the width of the bays was increased from 10ft. 6in. to 11ft. The machinery in the old mill was driven by engine No. 1, whilst a new engine No. 2 was added for the machinery in the new addition. The end wall of the old mill was converted into a party wall of the two sections, the window openings on the ground floor of the old mill being converted into openings to floor level: and it was at or near this wall that the accident occurred. Card machinery was installed on the ground floor, and ring spinning machinery on the first and second floors. Of three line shafts on the ground floor, the centre shaft and the one on the East side passed through the dividing wall and were driven by No. 2 engine. The West shaft rested on the wall, being driven by separate engines, being in separate lengths and out of line.

There was heavy rainfall in Ahmedabad on the days preceding the accident which occurred about 10-45 a.m. on the 29th July. The rainfall as recorded at the Civil Hospital was 1.42in. on the 25th, .01in. on the 26th, 1.00in. on the 27th, 4.43in. on the 28th and 0.96 on the 29th.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The theory of Mill Manager as to the cause of the accident is given in Exhibit 1 and is briefly that the centre shaft where it penetrated the wall became hot and may have got bent under some strain and by shaking the brick pillar the latter may have come down bringing the superstructure with it. The bearing for this shaft was bolted to a girder, the latter being clamped by penetrating bolts to the brick pillars. It will be seen (Ex. 1) that the Mill Manager did not formulate any theory for the accident until July 31st; whilst from his and the statement of Ex. 4 (Mr. Nariman, Assistant Engineer) who saw the alleged defective shaft just prior to the accident, it appears that both of them worked continuously on the removal of the debris. From Ex. D. 1 it will be seen that there has been a considerable amount of settling of the cast iron columns since the erection of the mill and Ex. 1's statement that the line shaft has not been levelled since erection in 1906 can hardly be credited.

The Spinning Master in the Mill was actually in the adjoining blow room at the time of the accident and was supposed to have been told by Nariman, the Assistant Engineer, that a bearing was hot, sparks were coming out and bricks were falling down. He gave a statement to the Police on 31st July when asked to do so. He first saw the shaft in the debris after two days. The witness apparently was greatly confused at the time of the accident and was unable to account for the accident when asked by the Factory Inspector a short time after its occurrence.

Ex. 3 (J. P. Vakil) was on the first floor and saw it giving way. He saved himself by clutching a pipe and was pulled out by Ibrahimkhan Gulabkhan, Ex. 46. His evidence points to collapse having started below the first floor.

(Nariman Phirozshah) Ex. 4 states that he saw a blaze of fire come out of the bearing and a big quantity of smoke also. He saw bricks falling in the space below the girder and the girder shaking. He stood and tried to examine the bearings. He could not say whether the upper brass of the bearing was in position or not or whether the bearing was red hot. He had never heard that this bearing had been previously hot or had seen it in such a condition. He says that half the shaft was exposed after the accident, whereas Ex. 2 did not see the shaft until two days after.

Ex. 5. Sonaji Galoji, No. 2 engine driver, heard a crash, found his engine running badly, and stopped it, whilst Ex. 6 whilst hearing no crash, stopped his engine. Ex. 5 confirms having seen the Assistant Engineer running to engine.

No. 22, Kala Bhia, was outside at the time, but states that he had seen a crack in the pillar at about 8 a.m. The crack was shoulder height and about 18in. long. This witness is the only operative who has stated that damage to the pillar was seen some time before the accident occurred. His evidence was in many respects unreliable, but it is considered that on the point of having seen prior damage to the pillar he is probably speaking the truth.

Ex. 23 had not seen the Assistant Engineer in the Card Department neither had he seen any cracks in the wall. He could not state anything material.

Ex. 27 was actually outside at the time, but had seen no bricks falling or any crack in the wall. Similarly for No. 28. No. 29 was actually in the Card Department, heard cries of alarm and ran out without hearing a crash.

No. 41 was the only witness taken to hospital from the ground floor. He saw no bricks falling, nor does he remember anything after a slab fell on him.

The uninjured persons generally indicate that cries of alarm were heard from below whilst the evidence of No. 33 that the upper ceiling fell first is probably due to her confusion at the time. The injured persons gave little information as to the location of the accident except No. 43.

Witnesses Exs. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 30, 31, 35, 36, 39 and 44 were working on the second floor at the time of the accident. Their evidence may generally be summed up by stating that cries of alarm were heard from below and no damage by water was seen in the building neither was anything seen falling. No. 31, an injured person from the second floor, indicated that the collapse started from below.

EVIDENCE OF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

Ex. 45, Inspector of Factories, produced a statement (Exs. D, D 1, D 2, D 3) and plans E, F, G of damage done. Ex. D (2) of the centre shaft in question shows that the shaft was badly worn at the bearing near the party wall being reduced from 2 5/8in. to 2¼in. in diameter. Ex. D 3 shows that the top brass was missing from the bearing when examined, that the cap and bolts were intact, with oil round the bolts, and that the bottom half brass was caked with thick oil and showed no sign of the shaft having borne on it some time prior to the accident, whilst the edages of the brass were not rounded. In addition the bearing surface of the shaft near the pedestal clamped to the girder near the wall was highly polished and not coloured, whilst there was oil on either side of the bearings from 4" to 6" along the shafts.

Ex. D. 3 shews that the shaft penetrated the arch and although the Manager; Ex. I stated that the shaft penetrated the wall above the arch, he admitted on seeing the measurements, that part of the arch was cut away to allow the shaft to pass.

Ex. 47 although not a Mechanical Engineer corroborates the opinion of Ex. 45, the Inspector of Factories, that the shaft in question was not in a condition to cause fire. Ex. L

Ex. M. a report signed by four Mechanical Engineers after examination of the shaft and bearings in question was produced by Ardesnir Wadia, Ex. 48. They examined the shaft and bearings on 10th August 12 days after the accident. The report carries the assumption that the shaft is coloured outside the bearing and not actually in the bearing.

Ex. 48 in examination admits that the shaft must have been hot even 3 or 4 times previously.

Looking to the evidence of the operatives and the Mill Officers, we consider that the theory of fire has been subsequently put forward after the shaft in question was seen in the debris. It will be seen that the Inspector of Factories (No. 45) specially asked No. 2 for his account of the accident soon after its occurrence and he was unable to give any opinion whilst the evidence of 2 and 4 is interconnected. Having seen the shaft in question almost immediately after removal from the debris we consider that the shaft could not have seized in its bearing at any time recently, neither had it recently become hot enough to emit sparks or flames as alleged by the witnesses.

STRENGTH OF BRICK PILLARS OF THE PARTY WALL.

Ex. L. produced by Mr. Batley, an architect of some 20 years standing shews that the brick pillars of the party wall were overloaded especialy at pilars Nos. 6 and 7 where the collapse apparently started. His calculations shew that the actual load on pillar No. 7 was 47.5 tons as against a safe load of 29.5 tons.

Independent calculations made by the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad confirm this. Exs. N. P.

Strength of cast iron columns.—Ex. D. 1 gives details of the cast iron columns supporting the floors. It is considered that the columns did not fail by crushing although the factor of safety is low especially having regard to the state of the castings, Ex. D. 1.

Ex. N. (Calculations by the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad) shews that the bottom columns have a factor of safety of approximately 4.0, which was confirmed by independent calculations made by the Chief Inspector of Factories. It should be noticed that the cast iron columns of the first floor were unbroken and we think this supports the evidence to the effect that the collapse began from the ground floor and not from the roof since it is difficult to conceive of the roof and second floor collapsing without breaking the columns. (Ex. D. 1)

Rainfall.—We specially examined the foundations to ascertain whether the heavy preceding rain-fall had any effect on the collapse. The foundation of the party wall was uncracked as examined from the basement of the old mill-side, and shewed no sign of subsidence. The cast iron columns were supported by square base plates let into stone 2' by 2' by 9 to 10" thick over concrete, and there was no sign of any cracking or recent subsidence. The only bearing the rain had on the collapse was to slightly increase the load by absorption on the roof. The evidence of the witnesses proved that there was no sign of rain damage in the building and we agree that the roof was well drained and that there was no collection of water on it prior to the accident. The effect of the roof absorption would be negligible.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE.

The party wall collapsed up to a distance of 59' from the west side. The extent of the damage is shewn on Exs., E.F.G. which show that practically 220 square yards of the first floor, a similar area on the second floor and 440 square yards of the roof collapsed in the main accident. A further fall of roof to the extent of 78 square yards occurred in the old mill without penetrating the second floor.

Casualties.—Twenty-six persons were killed or died as a result of the accident whilst thirty others were reported as accidents under the Factories Act.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.

From evidence it appears that the collapse started in the vicinity of the centre shaft on the ground floor near the party wall. It has been established that the load on the brick pillars was excessive and that the condition of the shaft in its bearing was such as to set up vibration on the girder on which it was supported and then to the pillars carrying the clamping bolts. It has also been established that the springing of the arch had been cut away to allow the shaft to pass through. We consider that the source of the accident was at the bearing of the centre shaft at the party wall and think that there must have been damage to the pillar or arch due to weakening of the mortar due to vibrations, and that this, combined with he overload on the pillar caused a local collapse, the effect of which was probably transmitted by the shaft to the first cast iron column with its bearing and on the fracture of this column the superstructure fell.

Liability of occupier and Manager under the Factories Act or Penal Code.—Section 18 A of the Indian Factories Act which came into operation on July 1st, 1922 gives power to an Inspector to pass orders in the event of any defects in the ways, works, machinery or plant in a factory. As will be seen from Exhibit B no order was passed by an Inspector since the operation of this Section and the Mill had, in fact, worked since 1906 under similar conditions. We do not thus consider that there has been any breach of the Factories Act and do not recommend any prosecution under it. The evidence, with the sole exception of Ex. 22 Kala Bhira points to the accident having occurred without warning and without the knowledge of the Mill officers. We think it probable that some indication of the accident may have been noticed some time prior to it but there is no evidence to show that the mill officers were aware of it and even had they been aware of cracks in the wall or pillars, we think that it would be extremely difficult to forecast a collapse and any error made in this connection would be an error of judgment and not gross negligence. We thus do not consider that an action under *the Penal Code* could be instituted.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) It is considered that the extension of the Mill in 1906 by converting the end wall into a party wall without having the plans designed by a qualified architect or Civil Engineer was unsound in principle and we think that structural alterations or additions to mills should be designed by qualified architects or Civil Engineers.

(b) It is also thought that the load on the cast iron columns was excessive and should be reduced by reducing the thickness of the roof as much as possible.

(c) We also consider that in view of the powers conferred by Section 18-A of the Factories' Act, large factories should be required to forward with the notice of occupation required by Section 33 of the Act, a certificate of stability from a qualified architect.

WATCH THE FRUIT YOUR CHILDREN EAT.

Whilst most ripe, sound fruits are good for children there is danger in fruit which is green, over-ripe or damaged, among the least of the evils to be feared from such fruit being acute indigestion, diarrhoea and worms.

When you have reason to suspect that your child has eaten fruit of a doubtful character the best course is to administer a dose of Baby's Own Tablets at once, for these Tablets quickly, but gently cleanse the stomach and bowels, and can be given with absolute safety even to the youngest or most delicate infant.

This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are also a specific for teething troubles, constipation, colds, and croup. They bring calm, natural, health-giving sleep and promote regular development. From chemists, at 1/4 as. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narottam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

NEW MEMBERS APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

A Communique states:—The Secretary of State for India has made the under-mentioned appointments to his Council:—

General Sir Havelock Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., to succeed General Sir Edmund Barrow G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Sir Reginald Arthur Mant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., to succeed Sir James Bennett Brunyate, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

KOHAT RIOTING AND AFTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

The "Pioneer" says that reports from Kohat confirm the accuracy of the first statement that nearly all casualties which occurred on the first day of the riots were Moslem.

Local Hindu leaders guided by officials met on Monday at Peshawar to arrange reconciliation and the return of refugee Hindus to Kohat.

News from Khost indicates that the situation is slowly developing favourable for the Amir. Dissensions among rebels continues and of Ghilzai tribe only Sulaiman Khel are siding with them. Powindah immigration is believed to be imminent and would greatly ease the situation.

ABNORMAL RISE IN RICE PRICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Sept. 30.

As a result of the sudden and abnormal rise in the price of rice at Dacca, the District Magistrate has formed a rice committee with leading inhabitants of the town as members to devise means to alleviate distress and steps have already been taken to purchase rice from Calcutta and Chittagong and sell it at Dacca at cost price. Notices have also been issued to the local rice dealers to produce their account books with a view to regulating the price of rice as far as possible.

A Khandwa correspondent wires that Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi made a declaration before the District Magistrate Khandwa on Tuesday of the Hindi weekly called "Kanmaveer," which will soon make its appearance from the first week of January next. Pandit Chaturvedi has already proved his abilities as editor.

NATIONAL UNITY.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA ON HINDU IDEAL OF BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Bombay, Swami Sharvananda of the Ramakrishna Mission delivered a lecture on "Vedanta and the Ideal of Universal Brotherhood", on Monday evening. Mr. V. G. Rao presided.

The Swamiji said they were confronted to-day by a grave situation, and it was a very urgent problem. Their great need to-day was national cohesion for which their leaders were now working in Imperial Delhi, for without national cohesion they could not have national emancipation and cohesion had taken a new meaning now. Modern India was not to be India of the Hindu or the Moslem or the Christian; it was a world in miniature in its real sense. They had in India the representatives of different nationalities, different races, religions, traditions and cultures mixed up with each other; and that was why politicians inspired by Western thoughts and ideals found the problem so difficult of solution. A Conference was sitting in Imperial Delhi and they did not know what kind of solution was going to be arrived at to bring peace amongst the different communities in this land. But they in Bombay could think aloud their ideas. There was no doubt that a great force of disintegration was working in the society and the nation. No doubt the political and economic factors which had appeared among the different communities in India had frustrated the hope of bringing about peace in India. Religion was the vitalising factor of their life, and those who said that religion must be divorced from their political and social life, that their political life must be secularised and must be made the same as in the West, took their cue from Western institutions. He did not think that India could ever accept this divorcement of religion, to whatever community they belonged. It was in their blood and Indians could never secularise their religion and divorce their religion from their lives. Religion must ever be the vitalising factor of the Indian nation. Westerners were developing materialistic tendencies because they had divorced religion from their national and social life and religion had very little influence in shaping the lives of those people. They said that Christ might be worshipped in the churches, but that He should never influence their politicians in their actions. If Western nations had really worshipped Christ they would never have been what they were to-day. There was spiritual bankruptcy in the West. Did Indians want to copy those things and follow them in their lives? What was the way out of the present situation, then? National cohesion was absolutely necessary and how were they to bring that about, when the country was inhabited by so many people and communities? They had to find out the common denominator.

BROTHERHOOD IN HINDUISM

It was said by some of those Westerns, who had not yet plumbed the full depths of Hinduism, that Hinduism recognised no human brotherhood, because it consisted of dogmas and doctrines which did not stimulate human brotherhood. Such allegations were superficial and defective. He would show to them that Hinduism had cohesion and had the primary virtues of fellow-feeling and love and reason. Christian missionaries said that Christianity was the best religion, because it brought about universal brotherhood, as Christ said: "Love thy neighbour as thyself." But they knew that the cohesion of Europe and America was not the result of Christianity, for it was said that renaissance was built out of the dust of the Christian Church. But the Western nations wanted the brotherhood of white men only, the nationality of white men, and that brotherhood failed to express itself where the black or the yellow men were concerned. And Christianity was not the real cohesive force either in America or Europe or France or Germany. That cohesion was due to the fact that modern Europe had inherited the culture or healthen Rome and Greece. Christian ethics had not been fully accepted by Europeans, and they might assure themselvs, however much the Westerners might try to discredit it, that Hinduism did not divorce the spirit of universal brotherhood. Hinduism was the conglomeration of different religions and faiths. Hinduism was not the Kingdom of God, but the Empire of God, containing so many principalities and kingdoms. Those who said that Hinduism did not contain the spirit of brotherhood, did not know what Hinduism was, and had not fully imbibed the principles of Hinduism. The Vedas were the background of the different religions which existed in India to-day, and which were comprehended under the name of Hinduism, and they must go to the fountain-head of that religion to find out the different sects, etc. The Vedas said love thy neighbour as thyself because they were the two images of the same Supreme Being. As from a flaming fire various sparks went out, so from the Supreme God various entities sprang into being. The Vedas taught the fundamental unity of humanity, and its basis of ethics. Christian ethics did not explain why we ought to love our neighbour, but the Vedas explained it. That was why John Stewart Mill said that the greatest good lay in the greatest number, and modern Europeans were the followers of Mill. They (Europeans) were perfectly justified in thinking that the weak must go to the wall, that the strong should survive and that the weak had no right to live, etc. But they had not found the real basis of ethics. Hinduism taught that we must not rob our neighbour because the neighbour was our own image. The Vedas said if any one was wronging a human-being he was wronging himself, for there was no difference between the two. Could there be any stronger basis of ethics than that? Could there be any better rule of conduct than that? Dr. Miller of Madras after realising that truth had to acknowledge that Hinduism had still to give much to the world, because the idea of brotherhood inherent in the Hindu religion went far beyond humanity and included in it even the animals. Every Brahman had to perform five kinds of *Yajna* every day, and one of them included the worship of man—to whatever caste he might belong. Islam was more compact than any other religion in the world, had got a greater cohesive force, and was more democratic than any other religion. The fanaticism shown to-day by some Moslems was not the real spirit of Islam, for Islam spoke of God's spirit living in the heart of every man. How could there be any hatred and war, then, between man and man? Those who really understood their religion could never fight. It was not real religion that made them fight with each other, but the misapplication of religion and the fanaticism, which was a sort of mental disease, which made a man think too much of his religion to the detriment of others. Fanatics generally belonged to the low order of unintelligent people and because they could not do anything to augment their own religion, they vilified the religion of others. Another reason of this fanaticism was too much devotion to one's chosen ideal. Among the Hindus they did not find the militant spirit which was found in other religions. Hinduism was truly the broadest of all religions because it included all faiths and gave perfect liberty to every individual to think in his own way.

CASTE-SYSTEM—A MILL-STONE.

Coming to the caste system, the Swamiji said it was now petrified and was a veritable mill-stone round their necks. A born Brahmin might do anything outside his house against his religion or ethics, but if he conformed to his caste rules inside his house, he was safe; there was also self-laudation on the part of a Brahmin. That was what constituted the duty of Brahmins in these days. Let them take the case of a Brahmin cook. He might be a moral leper, uneducated full of disease and filth, with whom they might not like to associate for a moment; yet they must have a Brahmin cook in preference to a clean non-Brahmin. That kind of prejudice must be driven out of Hindu society by the new spirit, and religion alone could do that. Hindus must remodel their lives in the light of their ancient Vedas. But they had become too weak to follow Vedanta in their lives. The only remedy for their present degeneration was the re-installation of the ancient Vedantic thought. If they could all follow Vedant in their everyday lives, they would be like Mahatma Gandhi. In the Hindu religion this universal brotherhood was not a mere intellectual conception, but it was a matter of conscious-thinking and actual feeling. We had to worship the Supreme Being, the Virata Purusha, the sum total of the Universal Being. Every act they did must be the worship of the Supreme Being. Unless they worshipped the living God, their prayers or worship were in vain. They had to see God in their fellow-beings, and when they began to see God in their fellow-beings they would begin to see Him within themselves. They must try to see God in the living temple of God, and because they had ceased to do so they were not seeing God within themselves. Many of them might think that by building a temple, God might be bribed, but they could not. Every one must suffer for his past Karmas, but they could alleviate their sufferings by doing just the opposite actions for which they were now suffering. They had to feel for their fellow-beings, they had to help them, and then only would their past sins be forgotten. Every injury, every insult to a fellow-being or even an animal, was an insult to God. They had to see God in everything; they had to see the *Virata Purusha* in every human being. Differences there would always be, but they were the differences of Universal brotherhood. They must have the consciousness of human brotherhood in their hearts, and then there would be no competition, no curses and no strife and no hatred, which they saw to-day. Therefore those who had not properly understood the Hindu religion and had misread it said there was no universal brotherhood in the Hindu religion, only betrayed their own colossal ignorance. They must consider that they were the rays of the same Divine Being, and that they must worship the same Being.

MORE BREACHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Oct. 1.

Two more breaches have occurred between Sarwa and Kalanur and one between Sanbhu and Amballa city. Water is subsiding but transhipment is not possible at present. The down trains from Lahore are terminating at Rajpura. Shuttle trains are being run between Ambala city and Jagadhri. Train service is suspended between Saharanpur and Jagadhri, Bombay mails No. 85 up and 86 down are being diverted via Ludhiana and Dhuri, Jakhal and Delhi. It will take about a week more to bring the trais services to their normal conditions.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the prize distribution of the Reformatory School at Yeravda on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson were the Guests of the Hon. Mr and Mrs. H. S. Lawrence at a dinner on Tuesday.

FEAST OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI, BANDRA.

On Saturday (the 4th instant) His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will bless a new statue of St. Francis of Assisi at the Grotto near the Chapel at 6 p.m. After the blessing, the statue will be carried in procession to the Chapel where His Grace will be solemnly received in the Third Order of St. Francis, followed by Papal blessing and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

On Sunday (the 5th instant) Solemn High Mass at 8 a.m., Very Revd. Fr. Francis O. C. Vicar-General of Allahabad will preach. There will be low Masses at 6 and 7 a.m. In the evening of the same day Rosary, sermon, procession and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at 5-45 p.m., Very Revd. Fr. D. D'Sa, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, will preach.

BELGAUM KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 1.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India communicate the following:—The following names have been proposed for the Presidentship of the ensuing Belgaum Khilafat Conference by different Khilafat Committees:—

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali.

The Provincial Committees are requested kindly to make their final nominations by the 20th of October and the names thus nominated by the Committees should reach the Central Khilafat Committee's office by the 25th of October after which no nominations will be accepted. The Committees should not make any delay, because the President-elect should have sufficient time to prepare his address. The Committees are requested to observe punctuality about the dates.

SUPPLY OF OPIUM TO CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept 30.

At the request of the Government of Ceylon the Government of India have agreed to the renewal of the agreement for the direct supply of opium at a fixed price to Ceylon for a further period of 3 years with effect from January 1st, 1925.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

TEAS GOING STRONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, October 1.

The share market and the stock exchange will remain closed from the 4th to the 19th instant both days inclusive on account of the Durga and the Laxmi Puja festivals and will reopen on Monday the 20th instant.

Jutes opened quiet and unchanged but later on gathered strength on a little outside support and fair speculative enquiry.

Coal.—A moderate turnover was experienced without much change in prices. Enquiry for Bokaro and Rangurh continues.

Teas are strong with a good enquiry for Rajabar and Sarugaon. Hoolungoories were marked up about 74, Teliapara 43, Nagri Farm 15, and Kalacherra 5 points.

Cottons were steady.

Miscellaneous:—The Indian wood products are marked up but otherwise this section is featureless. Government securities are quiet and steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—Government securities 5 per cent bonds 1933 98 12, 8 per cent loan 1945/55 97/8 8, 5 per cent bonds 1939 102/2, 6 per cent bonds 1931 102/14, s 1, 6 per cent bonds 1932 103/10 s 1.

Banks.—Calcutta Industrial Bank in Liquidation 15/14. Imperial Bank fully paid 1398.

Railways:—Mymensingh H Bhairabh Bazar Railway (guaranteed) 70 s 1.

Cottons:—Agra United 2, Dunbar 195, Kesoram 4/10, New Victoria 2.

Jutes:—Albion 455, Alliance 567, Alliance 567 s 1, Bally 227 s 1, Birla 9/8, Cheyiot 268, Clive 42/2, s 1, Craig pref 110, S L Delta 490, Fort Gloster 950 Fort William 393, S A Gourepore pref 99, Hooghly ordinary 70 s 1, Howrah 45/6, Hukumchand ordinary 11/10, s 1, Kamatbatty 578, Kelvin 725 s 1, Lansdown 320 Lansdown pref 108, Lawrence 586, National 296 s 1, Northbrook 56, Presidency 7/10 o 1, Reliance 61/8, Waverley 6 s 1.

Coal—Bansgarh 16/4, Bengal 583, Bengal Giridih 7, Bokaro and Ramgurh 23/8, Burrakur 30/4, Central Dharmaband 2/8, Damagurnia 17/8 s o 1, Ghusick and Muslia 14/8, Jainty Central 6, Katras Jherriah 93, Pench Valley 22, Raneegunj 49 s 1, Samla and Kendra 9/4 xd, Seebpore 31/4 p m, Searsole 14 xd, Sudamdig ordinary 1/8.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Engineering 4/8, Indian Iron and Steel 28, Marshall and Co. 3/1, B I Corporation ordinary 4/6 s o 1, Indian wood products 6/8, Ivan Jones 4/2, Titaghur 1/6, Indian National Sugar Annas 8.

Tea Companies.—Basmatia 16, Betjan 29/12, Bishnauth 32, Central Cachar 110, Chandypore 246/8 s 1, Dejoo Valley 11 Eastern Cachar 186, East India 24, Gielle 30, Grob B 16/4, Guima 14/8, Hasimara 76/8, Hattikhira 32/4, Hoolunmoorie 557 Joybirpara 31, Kalacherra 111, Killing Valley 61/8, Laokatoorah 32/8, Loobah fully paid and conty 14/14, Maulvie 12/8, Nagri Farm 360, New Purubhari 11/14, New Terai 20/8, Rutenna 17/12, Sarugaon 18/4 s 1 Telliapara 497/8, Tukvar 36/4.

Exchange.—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling five and threefourth pence and demand one shilling five and twentyfive thirtyseconds pence.

A SEVERE NERVE TEST

Experiences of an English Engineer.

The menace of the submarine and the ever-present danger of the floating mine ruined the nerves of many a strong man who sailed in the Mercantile Marine during the war. Mr. William J. Tomlinson, of 12 Cragg Street, Barrow-in-Furness, faced these perils during the whole of the war. He was second engineer in the coasting service, which saw the most dangerous calling of all. No wonder his nerves broke down, and when in addition he suffered the loss of two brothers, one who fell in France and another who sank with a British submarine, one can realise his burden. Finally, through being so run down he became a victim of influenza and pneumonia.

It was when in a condition of collapse and a complete nervous wreck he tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had read about them, and he had also been recommended to take them. In three days, he explained to a reporter, he felt them doing him good, and soon he was feeling infinitely better.

Mr. Tomlinson, who is thirty-one years old, then returned to the sea, but misfortune dogged him, and he suffered more trouble in the death of his mother. Finally his nerves broke down again. "I was afraid to eat; I could not look at food, and my nerves got so bad that I could not rest at all. I always had terrible fears, and was afraid sometimes to cross the road. I imagined all kinds of things. My nerves were so bad that even the opening of a door startled me.

"I took doctor's medicine but derived no permanent benefit, and I therefore decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again. In a few days I began to feel their good effect. I continued with the Pills, and soon my appetite returned, and I was able to go out without experiencing the distressing symptoms. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are splendid, they seem to give you new energy and life. I have recommended them to several people who have also benefited as I have."

If you are a sufferer from nervous weakness, or from any other disorder arising from impure watery blood, be wise and begin to build up your own health to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Of dealers, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottle. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Complete restoration to health

quickly results from the use of Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne. Let the cause of your suffering be any one of a dozen things, such as nervous exhaustion or debility, mental worry, premature decay, nerve shock, neuritis, anæmia, influenza, malaria, or a persistent "down and out" feeling, Dr. LALOR'S

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will at once put you in good fettle. For over 60 years Phosphodyne has been the world's Tonic *par excellence*. In every quarter of the globe it is still supreme. Phosphodyne is inexpensive, safe and sure.

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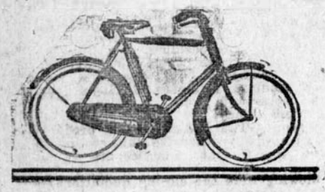

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EAST AND WEST.

THE CONFERENCE OF LIVING RELIGIONS.

STATUS OF TURKISH DIPLOMATS.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Sept 11.

In company with other friends of Islam I received a notice that "His Holiness, the Khalifa-tul-Masih II, the head of the Ahmadia movement in Islam," would arrive at Victoria Station accompanied by 12 secretaries and 'Ulema. We were invited to attend and help to assure a hearty welcome to the distinguished visitors. "Distinguished Visitor," for a Khilafat-ul-Masih, whether No. II or No. I, is rather a banal description. Though we all remember the case of the little schoolboy, who answered the school-Inspector's question "Can you tell me of a Distinguished Foreigner who fought with the English Crusaders?"—The little boy is stated to have said:—"Please, sir, Jesus."

HIS HOLINESS.

Jesus, however, had not where to lay his head, whereas His Holiness the Khilafat-ul-Masih has 12 secretaries and 'Ulema,—and that, merely to go to Wembley to speak for a sect.

Well, I did not go to kiss the toe of His Holiness, either then or at the "At Home" announced by the very courteous Imam of the Ahmadia mosque at Southfields. A Muslim friend relieves me from the unpleasant duty (to a non-Muslim) of further defining the situation. He writes me: 'Have I worked for a lifetime to convert Christian England to Islam, to find Islam exposed to this farcical misrepresentation? How am I to look my Christian antagonists in the face, men and women whom I assured (a) There is no priesthood in Islam,—(b). We have no Pope,—the Khalifa was never a Pope,—(c). With the Holy Prophet Muhammad's advent all intercession between God and Man became unnecessary; God and man are in contact; (d) there is no Holiness save in God, who is one and indivisible? I shall be faced with their quotation of the "Ahmadia movement in Islam." "If all you claimed is true,' they will say, 'why a Khalifa-tul-Masih,—why a dynasty with Khalifas I, II, and to come? And why 'His Holiness.' Why indeed?"

THE CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS.

The authorities of the Empire Conference at Wembley on 'Living Religions' seem, in inviting the head of a sect numbering less than the half of one per cent. of Islam, to have the wish to make Islam appear a split-up and divided community.

The Secretary of the Working Muslim Mission has had to send a letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Conference, protesting against Islam being represented at the conference as split up into three sects and represented by three speakers, while other religions are each to be represented by one only. Is the object of the Conference, he asks, to show that Islam is divided into sects while other religions are not?

The Secretary proceeds: "Again, may I ask why has Sufism been placed apart from Islam? Al-Haj the Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din *did not undertake* to represent the Sunni School of thought.' Why, therefore, I may ask, has his name been printed against it? . . . I regret to inform you that he will most probably withdraw his paper unless the mistake is publicly corrected. He undertook to represent Islam, pure and simple, and not any particular line of thought." Bravo, Basheer Ahmad!

REMOTE BUT ACCESSIBLE.

The magazine "Advenure" (6 Henrietta St. London W.C.) often prints, in its section called "The Campfire," interesting references to the East Far, Near or Middle. An interesting note by Dr. Geo. W. Twomey, who lives in Tientsin, China, deals with that interesting and little-known people the Mongolians. He says: "Mongol and Tatar are separate languages; furthermore there are several branches of Mongols and Tatars, and each branch has a different language. Among the Tatars there are the Manchu, Mongol, Chinese, Tibetan and Siberian Tatars. These tribes are mixtures of the old Tatar stock. . . . The Mongols are now also mixed with other tribes.

"The Mongols and Tatars have adopted modern firearms whenever they can get them, but the sword is still an important part of their armament. . . . Tatars and Mongols are adherents of Lamaism, a corrupt form of Buddhism. Lamaism is under the control of the Dalai Lama at Lassa. . . . At Urga in Northern Mongolia is another living Buddha, known to the Mongols as the Bogda. He is the holy man of the Mongols and derives his authority direct from Lassa. . . . Most of the temporal and spiritual authority in Mongolia is in the hands of the Lamas." But everything changes,—one reads with a sort of shock that, should we desire to see the ancient wrestling, horse-racing and other contests of the Mongolians, the "Pioneering Co., Kalgan, Mongolia, *via* Peking" will send the necessary information. The Company owns a large ranch in Mongolia and every year entertains tourists with a series of Mongol sports.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE TURK.

In another issue of the same magazine appears a letter printed long after it was penned, as it refers to events of 1923. It was dated from Smyrna, and runs: A large belt of Smyrna was completely destroyed in the disastrous fire of last September, being the width of the waterfront section that was destroyed. Everything seems to be orderly here now. . . . In my opinion the Greeks were entirely to blame for their misfortunes as they are reported to have started the fire.

"In Greece the popular saying is: 'When spring comes there is going to be a fight to the finish' (with the Turks). And it seems to me it will be the finish all right—finish of the Greeks! In Athens the people seemed to be well clothed and far from hungry. In Salonika. . . . most of the poor miserable people are Turks and the most prosperous ones the Greeks.

"So far as I can see, the Turks are about as hardy a people as, and a darned sight better in some days than, the Greeks. I don't blame them for wanting to chase foreign parasites out of their country."

The letter is signed by J. Caldwell a radio operator on the S. S. "West Gotomska."

TURKEY'S TRADE.

I promised a fortnight ago some particulars about Turkish trade and commerce. May I say here, that in consequence of a chance reference and the possibility of trade openings being developed between India and Turkey through the medium of an Anglo-Turkish organisation, I have had a number of requests for information. I would like to state that the Anglo-Turkish Commercial Association finds it impracticable, at present, to handle anything but English and Turkish trade relations. The Trade Commissioner's office (at Calcutta and at Bombay) may be of assistance, and—provided stamps for foreign repy postage are enclosed—a courteous reply postage are enclosed—a courteous reply is always assured from Colonel H. Woods, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary Department of Overseas Trade, British Consular House, Rue Medresse, Galata, Constantinople.

Turkey's trade during 1923 has been depressed and disturbed, as was only to be expected, and during 1924 the stagnation has hardly been cured. Purchases are confined to immediate requirements; stocks of all classes of manufactured goods are reduced to the lowest dimensions, sufficient to fill the spasmodic demands from Asia Minor. Constantinople and Smyrna are the chief trading ports, and Constantinople is still the more important. 76 p.c. of the country's total imports pass through Constantinople, as compared with 38½ p.c. before the war.

A NOTED CENTRE.

I shall begin to look upon High Holborn as special thoroughfare for Orientals and friends of the Orient to frequent. Not merely because "Hind" is located at No. 31, and "The New Leader" at No. 24. I have already told you of the Mirzapore carpet weaver in the window Cardinal and Harford's. Yesterday (in Roman characters it is true) familiar words of Arabic and Hindustani smote me in the eye as I passed No. 51:

ITHER ATCHA
TIFFIN OUR META
PANI MILNE SUKTA.
CHAWA, CHAE YA
LLAHM HADIR HINA.

I may add that the food and drink, provided in a well-patronised dining room below-stairs (the "Daintee"), was as attractive as the notice.

High Holborn and its environs is a noted centre for ramblers, and seekers of the antique. Indeed, there has appeared in your columns a well-written and reliable guide to the wonders of this centre of archaeological and historical London. I missed, however, a good many thing, such as Benjamin Franklin's association with a street a hundred yards away; and the connection of Richard Brinsley Sheridan with Great Queen Street and Featherstone Buildings. May I mention that at No. 18 Featherstone Buildings we have not only the headquarters of the East—West Circle, but a full file of the "Bombay Chronicle," which can be inspected by arrangement? All that is necessary is a post card, giving name and address, and forwarded to me at No. 18 Featherstone, Buildings. We are not without a hope that this old resort of Indians and pro-Indians (to-day it houses the Workers Welfare League of India), will become the London distributing house of a new and doubly vigorous "Chronicle," who knows, perhaps even of an Overseas "Chronicle?"

TURKEY'S AMBASSADORS.

H. E. Zekai Bey arrives in London with the personal rank of Ambassador, but the status of the Ministry is still to be determined. So we do not know if the historic building at 69 Portland Place is (as it once was) an Embassy or a Legation. This makes no difference to our greetings to Zekai Bey, and the satisfaction felt at the prospect of a resumption of public life and international relations on the part of the Turkish diplomatic mission. When, in order to retain his status as Deputy, Youssouf Kemal Bey returned to Turkey, we not only lost a most capable and amicable diplomatist, and the presence at Portland Palace of Madame Youssouf Kemal (a charming hostess, who speaks very beautiful English), but we "stopped the clock" at the Embassy. It is true that the British Government (or, as it is humorously called "the Court of St. James's") failed to accord recognition to the Turkish Embassy, perhaps because the Treaty of Lausanne was still unconfirmed.

Now that is all past history, and we shall expect an immediate welcome to the Turkish representative, but, perhaps, the Mossoul negotiations will now be an excuse for further ungracious sulking?

In the absence of a Minister from Portland Place the pleasant and energetic Conseiller Youssouf Hikmet has acted as a very capable charge, and a very competent staff has been carrying on

At the Consulate Sarudallah Ferid Bey is hopping to build up future trade relations which are the prime object of Turkish and pro-Turkish hopes in England. The Consulate is at 80 Ladbroke Road, W. 11, where the genial Consul-General give the most courteous and businesslike attention to all enquiries and all proposals that can even remotely help the growth of Anglo-Turkish trade.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, October 2.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2899-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Umersey Nagsey v Vassonji Umersy, Dabholker and J.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

3322-22—Mulji Th and Co, Mankekal Chagandlal v Govindlal Bhailal and ors. Jamsedji R and D.

3553-21—Mulji Th and Co, Nathuram Ghasiram Singhai, vs Vithaldas Motiram Gupta and another, N C Dalal and Co, G B Pandiya.

SHORT CAUSES.

272-24—Ferreira and V, Frank Shrikill and another, vs Star Watch and Jewellery Co Ltd, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

4816-23—Little and Co, Colonel Nawab Sir Mahomed Nasrulla Khan Bahadur v A H Wheeler and Co, Crawford B and Co.

3323-22—Daphtary F and D, Joseph Francis Raphal D Almeda and ors v Rajaram Tukaram, Amin and D.

3324-22—Tyabji D and Co, Chogmal Ratanchand and Co v Stanley Longford and Co, Surveyor and Co.

3330-22—Craigie B and C, David Campbell Paton and ors v N K Jayaker and Co; Motichand and D.

3340-22—Madhowji and Co, Kanji Ludha and ors v Purshotam Rattansy, Jamsedji R and D.

3332-21—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhbhai Bhagwanji v Popatlal Chunilal and others Vrajlal and Co.

3343-22—Payne and Co, Akbarally Esufali v, Tyabji Hasambhai Dohadwalla, Smetham B and L.

3351-22—Nanu H and Co, Mahomedbhoy Fazoolbhai v Pirojshaw Palionji Mistri and another, Mulla and M.

3378-22—Captain and V Manilal Gulabchand v Khimji Khetsy, Malvi M R and Co.

3379-22—Wadia G and Co, Thakersilal Nandlal, Brijmohan Pralhadke, Merwanji K and Co.

3383-22—Manubhai and Co., Tricumdas Meghji Joshi v Anant, Raghunath Pathare, Vachha and Co.

3409-22—Smetham B and L, R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.

3411-22—J P Wallace and Co, The Porcupine Foundary Co. Ltd. v The Cutch Steam Navigaion Co. Ld. Malvi M R and Co.

3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.

401-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

3455-22—Motichand and D, Mansey Lakhamsey v Gangji Taloksey and anr, Madhowji and Co.

3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustomji and G.

3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Narotamdas Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Ranchodji and anr, Amarchand and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

3837-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Jamnadas Chaganlal and anr v Tricumdas Gopikison and ors, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1301-24—Kanga and Co, Samirmal and Co v Chimniram Motilal, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSE.

1642-23—Rele and Co, Ranchoddas Pragji and Co v Gomtibai widow, Raghavaya N and Co.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

231-13—Mulla and M, Ramanlal and H, Bai Jamnabai widow v Tejpal Narsy and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

231-13—Mulla and M, Bai Jamnabai widow v Tejpal Narsy and anr, Tyabji D and Co, Ramanlal and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1376-24—Merwanji K and Co., James Stores and Co v Fidaali Mahomedali.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas and anr, Pathare and Co, Khandwulla and Chh.

4756-23—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Mathuradas Dwarkadas, Bhaishanker K and G.

2688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

4789-23—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Premchand Tribhowandas, Payne and Co.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v F Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

614-24—Mulla and M, The Mever Sassoon Mills v Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

513-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassanji, Edgelow G W and Co.

4679-23—Mulla ond M, Chimanram Motilal v Gangaram Dwarkadas, Khandwalla and Chh.

1006-24—Little and Co, W Royle and anr (Royle and Binn) v N Buch and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

1128-24—Craigie B and Co, W A Graham and Co v Oomer Guju Silloo, Ardeshir H D and Co.

73-23—Madhowji and Co, Shrikisson Ruyia v Tullaekeand Shapurji and anr, Bhaishanker K and G.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co v The Whittle Spg and Wvg Mfg Co Ltd and anr, Bhaishanker K and G.

2159-24—Payne and Co, Ahmed bin Yoosuf Abushagar Arab v Meghji Champsey, Motichand and D.

2124-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakur Ganny v P N Sagar and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2234-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Chainrai Uttamchand Ardeshir H D and Co.

2193-24—Thakoredas and Co, Esabhaj Abdul Kadir Vassi v B B and C I Railway, Crawford B and Co.

2248-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Hoosein Dehdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Cassum Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Obat v Gore and Co, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4716-22—Amarchand and M, Krishnaji Laxman Pinpalnerker v Laxman Dhakuji Pande and others, Sabnis G and S, Rustomji and G.

1616-22—Payne and Co, Patell Jivraj Lalubhai, vs, Bhagwandas Goculdas and others, Mulji Th and Co In Person.

4611-22—Hiralal and Co, Manordas Sunderji and other, vs, Ranchoddas Dharamdas and others, Thakoredas and D.

4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafoor Haji Hamed v Mahomed Haji Hamed, Edgelow G W and Co.

4762-22—Daphtary F and D, Damodhar Vrijbhukhandas v Laldas Mangaldas and ors, Dharamsi D and Co.

4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Kesrising Chandmal v Madanlal Gopal, Pandia and Co.

4771-22—Craigie B and Co, Naunitlal Manekbal v Rai Bahadur Kesturchand Kashiwalla and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

4774-22—Judah and S, Sarah Aorun Reuben Pezarkar v Reuben Aoran Pezarkar and ors, Forbes and Co, Judah and S.

4777-22—Dharamsi D and Co, Chotalal Jethalal v Mohanlal Ranchoddas and anr, Amin and D.

4793-22—Madhowji and Co, Sarooperkand Pritheraj v Tullockchand Shapurji, Vachha and Co.

4807-22—N C Dalal and Co, Jankilal Gangabux v Chaturbhooj Brijlal, Captain and V.

4808-22—Payne and Co, The National Trading Society v Magniram Damnal and anr, Purnanand C and J, Amarchand and M.

4812-22—Pandia and Co, Bai Suntoke widow v Salemahomed Dharamsey and Co, Matubhai J and M.

4821-22—Shah and Ch, Karamchand Vadhoochand v Tittockchand Mannaji, Mulla and M.

4826-22—Payne and Co, Ramchandra Ramvallabh v Liladhar Pragji and anr, Little and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

4828-22—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madhavprasad v Gulabrai Madanlal and anr, Vachha and Co.

4840-22—Manchershaw and N, Abdulla Maneck Cassum v Marwadi Ganeshmal Chunilal.

4847-22—Mulla and M, Dadabhoy Framji Cama and ors v Ahmedally Kaderbhai Pokar and anr, Vachha and Co.

4849-22—Dubash and Co, Dayabhoy Hirachand v Chunilal Madanlal, Malvi M R and Co.

1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhay Kotwal, vs, Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Narandas Kalidas vs, Mistry Goculdas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

2147-22—Amarchand and M, Manilal Narotam and Co and anr v Gordhandas Hirji and anr, Shah and Co.

2050-22—Smetham B and L, Tukaram Yeshwantrao Meher v Hariba Sawalram and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

1444-22—Kanga and Co, Gajanand Biani v Balabux Shivnathji Biani, N C Dalal and Co.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co, Patell and E, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

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I A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.

49-29—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.

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FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE AS TO PARTNERSHIP.

483-24—Malvi M R and Co, J S Narag and Sons v Charry and Charry, Raghavaya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

39-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lanke v The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

3168-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishamberdayal v Ramsarup Bupani and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

48-24—Mulla and M, Balabhai Raghunath Agasker and ors v Mothabhai Bahaji Rave and ors, Sukhtanker and G, Dabholkar and J, Nanu H and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co, In person.

1008-23—Mulla and M, Bannbai widow v Jijibhai Merwanji Wadia and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Crawford B and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shroff and L, Captain and V, Shamrao M and H.

5009-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

349-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Kanji Purshotam and ors, Mulla and M.

349-22—Dabholkar and J, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Mulla and M, Ferreira and V, Edgelow G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji v Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

4471-23—Payne and Co, Framroz Edalji Dinshaw v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors, Dharamsi D and Co, Kanga and Co.

FOR RECORDING ADJUSTMENT AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.

4169-21—Dallas and Co, Lalji Naranji v Jethmal Narandas and anr, Mulla and M.

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Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet, in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
I have tried your medicine and during eight days' treatment I have begun to experience a new life. And so I put an order to you for another three phials of pills and one phial of Liniment for my friend. So send it to me very soon on my address.

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DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
I have used your medicine and it has progressively cured me. So I give vent to my feelings of gratitude.

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MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

Moslems and Hindus sit down together with the object of uniting on those questions of mutual interest which are more vital to both than all the artificial religious differences which are so unfortunately exploited from time to time by mischievous persons to create a cleave between the two great communities of India.

I have seen so often the friendship and natural affection for one another as Indians, which quickly comes to the surface when Hindu and Moslem are brought together to discuss causes of difference and questions of national interest—it was one of my first and most vivid experiences in Eastern Bengal—that I shall always refuse to believe that they will not be able to work harmoniously hand-in-hand for the country's welfare, when the task of governing the country themselves comes to them. When that time comes, I believe that all questions of "minority" representation and other artificial considerations which serve to accentuate differences, which are the legacy of old feuds due to conditions arising out of the dominance of one community over the other at different times and the presence of a foreign domination which must look to the old slogan of "*divide et impera*" for the maintenance of its power, will disappear and the whole country stand as one people. But, for the time being, even those who regard "minority" representation as a grave bar to national progress had to give way and agree to the compromise, which they did cheerfully enough in return for the unity and understanding that was achieved. And this despite the presence of Mahomedan delegates from Eastern Bengal and elsewhere, who came into the Conference as men who were supposed to be bitterly opposed to any suggestion of an alliance with the Congress, but were unable to stand against the overwhelming compulsion of the determination of the vast majority of their co-religionists, both in and outside the Conference, to join hands with the great sister community in the interests of national unity and freedom.

* * * *

I had not much to do on the platform of the Congress on this occasion. I was called upon to speak once more on the Press Act, and was very much touched by the wonderful reception that was accorded me when I rose to speak and the equally enthusiastic reception of the speech itself. Sitting behind me on the platform that day was an Englishman of bucolic appearance who looked to me like an honest English farmer. When I had the honour and privilege of making his acquaintance I discovered it was Mr. Andrews, of whom I heard so much. Another Englishman interested in the cause of India whom I met for the first time on this occasion, and who congratulated me very warmly on my speech was Major Graham Pole, who was paying, I think his first visit to India and had come up to the Congress with Mrs. Besant and her party.

I had also a most cordial and enthusiastic welcome at the meeting of the Moslem League where I was to make a speech a few days later which caused Mr. Lionel Curtis a great deal of concern. But it appeared that I had not yet succeeded in inspiring confidence everywhere. On my arrival at the station at Lucknow, a Congress Volunteer, who was on duty to render assistance to the delegates, refused to concern himself with my difficulties in finding a gharry for me and my party: and when he was told by the indignant Mr. Azad that I was the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", replied with great scorn that he had never heard of the "Bombay Chronicle" and didn't care who I was! And I was rejected by the Bombay delegates as a candidate for the Subjects Committee by the strong opposition of the Maharashtra delegates, aided by a section of Bombay Home Rule leaguers, under the mistaken impression that I had opposed the formation of the Home Rule League. I was subsequently offered nomination to the Subjects Committee by the President under the powers accorded him by the Constitution. I refused at first, as I disapproved on principle of the nomination of people to public bodies who have already been rejected by election, but at the earnest solicitation of many of my friends, including Mr. Tilak himself, I withdrew my objection.

It was during the sessions of the Lucknow Congress as everyone will remember, that the exposure of the Round Table "conspiracy" occurred. I have been credited by a good many people with the sole authorship of this *expose*. As a matter of fact, I had nothing to do with it in the first instance. The famous letter was first shown to me by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. A copy had come into his possession in a perfectly honourable way, and he was naturally concerned at this discovery of what was going on between Mr. Lionel Curtis and the officials of the U. P. Government *sub rosa*, and of course, he took his own friends into his confidence. It was felt and generally agreed by all to whom the letter was shown that such a scandalous matter could not be allowed to remain a secret. But nobody seemed quite to know what to do with the letter. it was suggested that a number of copies should be printed and distributed in the Congress and the League. Whether this was done or not I do not remember. But I do remember that, when a doubt was expressed whether any local press would take the responsibility of printing it, Mr. Ranga Iyer, with characteristic courage, immediately accepted that responsibility and had a number of copies printed at his press.

My part in the affair was purely journalistic. I said directly I saw and read the letter that I was not only prepared to publish it in full in the "Bombay Chronicle" but that I considered it a public duty to do so. And incidentally I need hardly say, that I looked upon it as a fine journalistic "scoop." My only anxiety was that it might get into some other paper before I had time to get it over the wires to Bombay. For this reason I was not a little annoyed by the nervous apprehension of Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, who caused some delay in its despatch by his desire to represent to me that we were possibly incurring some danger in taking upon ourselves the responsibility of publishing a "confidential" document that had been printed in a Government press. But my own mind was quite made up on the question. The fact that it was marked "confidential" and had been printed in the Government press at Allahabad in no way protected it or gave it the character of an official document within the meaning of the Official Secrets Act. Even if it had I should not have hesitated to publish it. The U. P. Government officials had undoubtedly committed a grave breach of duty in concerning themselves with such a matter, and it was an abuse of their powers to allow the Government press to be used for the printing of such a document. As soon, therefore, as I had expressed my views to Mr. Setalvad, I lost no time in putting it on the wires in full. I was not alone, however, in taking upon myself the responsibility of publication for, as I subsequently ascertained, it was telegraphed almost simultaneously to 'New India," and it was only the fact that the "Chronicle" came out in the morning and "New India" in the afternoon that gave us the first "look-in." The idea, therefore, that I did anything wonderful or greatly daring, as many people seemed to suppose in publishing the letter or that I discovered it in the first instance, is quite erroneous. I should have been proud had I done so but I did not.

* * * *

The sensation among the public and the consternation in official circles that its publication caused was naturally tremendous. Here was a man who had come out to India on a political mission sitting down with a couple of high Government officials —a Lieutenant-Governor and his Inspector-General of Police—to concoct plans for the future control of the destinies of the people of India, which would have placed them under the heel of an Imperial Council, in which the self-governing Dominions were to be represented and India to be allowed only a limited representation by nomination. And it was calmly admitted that what was proposed to be done would probably involve bloodshed but that bloodshed, if necessary would have to be faced. Over and over again Mr. Curtis stated in the letter that these views had been endorsed by "Meston, Marris and Chirol," who had clearly been engaging themselves in the discussion and preparation of political schemes, with which as Government officials it was most improper for them to have any concern at all. Mr. Curtis tried very hard to explain all this away but he could not repudiate the document which was conclusive and damning evidence. The extraordinary thing is that he was able, in face of the public indignation which the exposure had aroused, to go round India and persuade numbers of estimate Indian politicians of the excellence and practicability of his fantastic scheme of Dyarchy, which meant in the long run exactly what he had expressed in his famous letter, had it been carried to the ultimate conclusion which was contemplated by the Round Table. Fortunately the scheme has never got much farther in its wider considerations. Up to the present we have had nothing more than the somewhat anaemic Imperial Conference and the prospect that there will ever be anything nearer to a Parliament or Cabinet of Empire grows more remote every year. The Imperial Conference, however, is bad enough and shows what India has suffered by the surrender of her right to self-determination for the bastard scheme of reform known as Dyarchy.

* * * *

The indignation and uproar which the exposure of the Round Table "conspiracy" created could not be ignored of course, by the Government of India and ultimately Sir James Meston, as he then was, was compelled to announce to his legislative Council that the Governor-General-in-Council had ordered all Government officials concerned to sever their connection with the Round Table organisation. But that made no difference to the progress of their plans, and we can now see clearly that the Government of India Act of 1919 was the work not of Mr. Montagu or Lord Chelmsford but of the Round Table. How far Mr. Montagu was a conscious instrument in carrying out their designs I cannot say. But the fact is that he did carry out their designs, and the men who played the greatest part in working out both the design and its details were Mr. Curtis, Sir James Marris and Lord Meston. The two latter have done well out of it. But Mr. Curtis is the self-sacrificing servant who finds in virtue its own reward.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report on the Reforms is the most cynical State paper that has ever been placed before a gullible public. Mr. Curtis's scheme of dyarchy is elaborately discussed and considered and rejected. But I defy anyone to find any main point of difference, either in principle or detail, between the scheme of Dyarchy trotted round India by Mr. Curtis and the scheme of Dyarchy adopted in the report. Whether Mr. Montagu was or was not an innocent tool, who came to India and found the force of circumstances and the pressure of a powerful bureaucracy too strong for him, is a matter as to which I have not the material to express a definite opinion. But one can speak with definiteness about Lord Chelmsford, for he came to India, already committed to the Round Table plans, as I shall proceed to show in my next chapter. And I have no little doubt in my own mind that that is the only reason why this obscure and somewhat stupid Tory peer came to be thrust into the great position of Viceroy of India to the astonishment as much of those who knew him as of those who did not. Nor do I feel much doubt that he owes his present astounding presence in the Labour Cabinet to his connection with the Round Table, which seems to be a much more powerful organisation than most people suspect.

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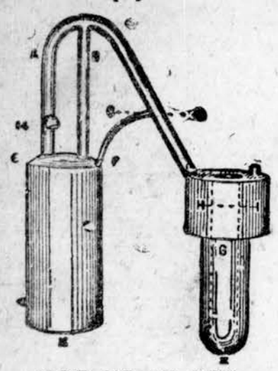

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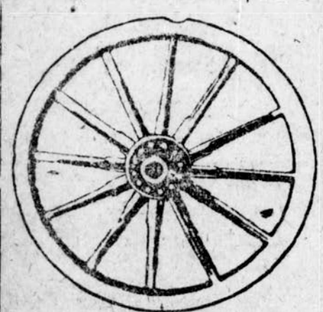

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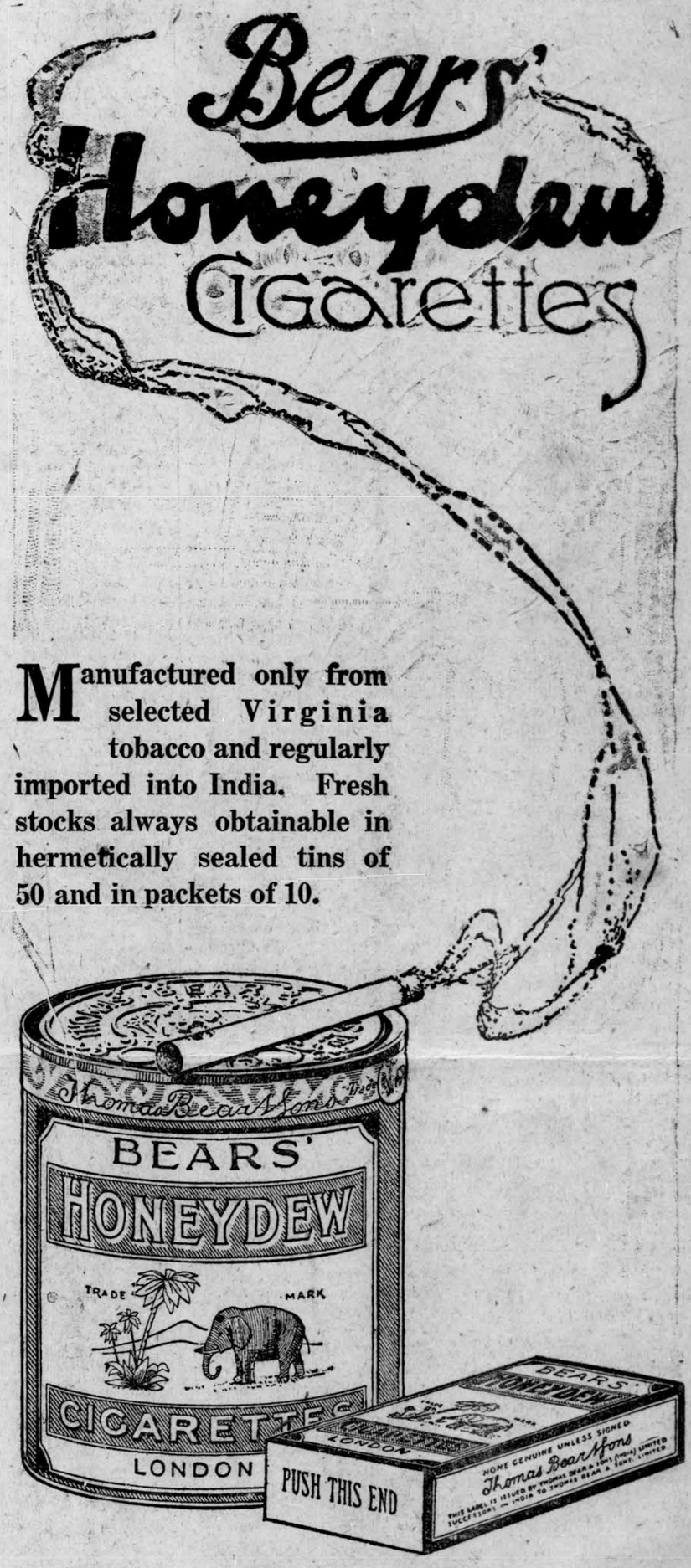

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